



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Russian Federation's Silayev To Visit 21-28 Aug

OW1308062991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0532 GMT
13 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—Russian Federation Premier Ivan Silayev will visit Japan on August 21-28 at the joint invitation of the Foreign Ministry and Oita and Hokkaido prefectures, government officials said Tuesday.

Silayev was originally due to visit Japan on August 17-24 but postponed his trip to enable him to attend the signing on August 20 of a new federation treaty by nine Soviet republics, including the Russian Federation.

The Russian premier will first fly to Oita, and then to Hokkaido and Tokyo.

While in Tokyo, Silayev will meet Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, the officials said.

Request to USSR on 1983 KAL Downing Planned

OW1308150591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT
13 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—Japan will lodge another request with the Soviet Union to provide details on a 1983 incident in which a Soviet fighter shot down a Korean Airlines (KAL) jetliner, killing all 269 people aboard, Foreign Ministry sources said Tuesday.

The sources said the upcoming request was prompted by the recent disclosure that Soviet divers had recovered the KAL Boeing 747's two "black boxes"—the flight data recorder and the cockpit voice recorder.

"We are not satisfied with the answers we have so far received from the Soviet side," said one Foreign Ministry source. "So we would like to renew our request for more detailed information," he said.

The official said "virtually nothing" has come from Moscow since Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama brought the issue up in talks last March with Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksander Bessmertnykh.

The KAL plane was downed September 1, 1983, after straying into Soviet airspace near Sakhalin Island while en route from New York to Seoul via Anchorage. The dead included 28 Japanese.

Moscow at first issued contradicting accounts of the incident and later suggested the plane was on a spy mission. It issued an apology last December.

The South Korean Foreign Ministry said Sunday Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev recently sent a letter to the head of a group of bereaved relatives in which he denied

reports the wreckage of the plane has been found and that the bodies have been recovered and secretly cremated.

Gorbachev was quoted as labeling the alleged information as "hearsay" which "does not correspond to the facts."

The Soviet leader said his government has no new information about the incident beyond what it has already provided to the International Civil Aviation Organization.

But the Japanese mass-circulation daily newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN on Monday carried a report contradicting Gorbachev, based on interviews it said it had Monday with some of the 27-member Soviet search team that combed the wreckage of the jet.

One of the divers reportedly told the newspaper that after a monthlong search, the scattered wreckage of the jetliner, including the two black boxes, was found on the seabed at a depth of about 174 meters around the Tatar Strait.

Another diver said black boxes were transported by helicopter from that site to Nevelsk in southern Sakhalin but added it is unknown where they were taken after that.

The Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIYA reported earlier this year in a series of articles on the KAL incident that the black boxes were sent to Moscow after being salvaged by divers.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry officials said they have received no word from the Soviet Union on possible Japanese participation in a memorial service planned at the site of the incident.

The South Korean Foreign Ministry said Gorbachev, in his letter to the group of bereaved relatives, said he has approved plans for the service to be held September 1 on a ship off the Island of Moneron.

Foreign Ministry officials noted that Nakayama has also told Bessmertnykh that the Soviets should supply the personal articles of the deceased Japanese passengers to their relatives. Only 28 such articles have so far been handed over.

The YOMIURI SHIMBUN quoted members of the Soviet search team as saying debris from the plane still lies on the bottom of the seabed, scattered over an area of 200-meter radius.

Banker Pledges Full Probe Into Scandal

OW1308091391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT
13 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—Kenichi Suematsu, chairman of the Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan, said Tuesday the organization will carry out a thorough investigation into recent fraud scandals involving financial institutions.

Suematsu, who is also president of Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Bank, said in a statement that he deplored the betrayal of the public's trust in financial institutions.

The statement expressed the hope that banks and other financial bodies will enhance self-regulation and do everything possible to restore public confidence.

The statement was issued after the disclosure earlier in the day of a scandal involving Toyo Shinkin Bank, an Osaka-based credit association.

A former Toyo branch manager and a proprietor of a high-class restaurant in Osaka were arrested Tuesday on suspicion of conspiring to obtain 342 billion yen in loans from nonbank lending firms with forged documents, prosecutors said.

Banks Asked To Help Osaka Credit Bank

*OW1308082991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0616 GMT
13 Aug 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—The Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan (BOJ) said Tuesday they have appealed to financial institutions to aid Toyo Shinkin Bank (credit association) of Osaka following its involvement in a major financial fraud.

Officials of the ministry and the central bank said the request was made to the Zenshinren Bank (central cooperative bank for Shinkin banks), Sanwa Bank, and the Industrial Bank of Japan to provide funds to the Osaka credit bank.

Sanwa bank and the Industrial Bank of Japan have business connections with Toyo Shinkin Bank.

The urgent request followed the arrests Tuesday of a former branch manager of the small credit bank and his associate on suspicion of obtaining 342 billion yen in loans from nonbank institutions with false documents.

Toyo Shinkin Bank, which ranks 56th among Japan's 446 credit associations (shinkin banks), has only 316 billion yen in total deposits, banking sources said.

Arrested were Tomomi Maekawa, 58, former branch manager of Toyo Shinkin Bank, and Nui Onoue, 61, owner of a high-class restaurant in Osaka's Minami night-life district.

Maekawa allegedly forged deposit receipts and other documents at the request of Onoue, who used them to obtain loans from nonbank lending institutions.

BOJ officials said the central bank's Osaka branch has prepared an emergency fund of tens of billions of yen to support Toyo Shinkin Bank.

Akira Nambara, head of the BOJ's Osaka branch, said at a news conference in Osaka, the central bank is ready to offer cooperation to the credit union and protect its depositors against possible losses, but there have so far been no signs of panic among depositors.

If there are no massive withdrawals, support for the bank will be unnecessary, he said.

The Finance Ministry and the BOJ said they have requested law enforcement authorities to thoroughly investigate the case.

The central bank said Toyo Shinkin Bank has maintained sound management and its business would not be disrupted by the scandal.

It said the central bank will take appropriate steps to prevent the credit association suffering from fund shortages.

The credit bank, with 604 employees, trades mainly in the northern part of Osaka Prefecture.

Isamu Yamaguchi, president of Zenshinren Bank, said he will do everything possible to protect the interests of depositors and maintain trust in credit unions.

The Industrial Bank of Japan said it will take appropriate measures in consultations with monetary authorities to avoid confusion and maintain order.

Labor Organization To Rally Political Forces

*OW1308042091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0243 GMT
13 Aug 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—Japan's largest labor organization Rengo will set up a consultative group of about 140 Social Democratic Party (SDP), Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and Rengo parliamentarians next month in a move to rally new political forces, Rengo officials said Tuesday.

The group is aimed at gathering Social Democrats together in a first step to creating a single major party to rival the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Eight industrial unions under control of the eight million-strong Japanese Trade Union Confederation, including the All Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers' Union and Japan Postal Workers' Union, are preparing for the group, the officials said.

They said Rengo has informally named nine Diet members as caretakers to lead the group, among them SDP Dietmen Masao Nakamura and Wataru Kubo and DSP member Ryohei Adachi.

Three top representatives will be appointed by the end of this month and a secretariat will be formed, the officials said.

Parliamentarians coming from Rengo-registered industrial unions are qualified to be given membership in the group, the officials said.

They added that the group will be expanded into a political forum by bringing intellectuals and Rengo supporters into the group.

Mongolia

Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu Arrives

OW1308043591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT
13 Aug 91

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, Aug. 13 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu flew into the Mongolian capital from Beijing on Tuesday morning after ending a four-day visit to China.

Before leaving Beijing, Chinese Premier Li Peng bade farewell to Kaifu at the State Guesthouse and told him that China will unconditionally join the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, denying some reports that China will conditionally join the treaty. [passage omitted]

Kaifu will also discuss with Mongolian leaders an international conference on assistance to Mongolia to be held in Tokyo in September, according to Japanese Foreign Ministry officials in Tokyo.

Representatives from Japan, Mongolia, the United States, Germany, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank will attend the meeting slated to be held on September 5 and 6. Canada and Australia are also expected to join the conference, the officials said.

Kaifu, accompanied by Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, will return home on Wednesday.

Education Ministry Sets New Time Schedules

OW1208082291 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
0726 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 12. (OANA MONTSAME)—According to the decision of the M.P.R. [Mongolian People's Republic] Ministry of Education new times of starting and finishing lessons at the country's secondary schools from the new academic year are fixed. In particular, in aimag centres, cities and govi region lessons at schools will start as usually from September 1. When in soums of Hangai Region they will start from October 1. As vice-minister of education B. Damdinsuren says these measures have grounds, including changes taking place in the content of teaching and training.

North Korea

Red Cross Sends Telephone Message to South Side

SK1208153591 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Telephone message from Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, to Kang Yong-hun, president of the South Korean Red Cross, on 12 August—read by announcer]

[Text] At the request of the director of the Philosophy Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences, I will send

two liaison officials to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 1500 [0600 GMT] on 14 August, Wednesday, to deliver a letter to the chairman of the preparatory committee of the philosopher's meeting of your side.

I hope your side will take a corresponding measure.

Student Delegates Meet Jointly in Panmunjom

SK1208135791 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] A working-level talk between the delegates of the Korean Students Committee and the delegates of the South Korean federation of the Seoul district university gazetteers was held in Panmunjom.

At 1530 [0630 GMT] this afternoon, in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom, the delegates of the Korean Students Committee and the delegates of the South Korean federation of the Seoul district university gazetteers held a first meeting and exchanged greetings delightedly. They held working-level talks.

At the working-level talks, working-level issues concerning visiting the North by the South Korean federation of the Seoul district university gazetteers for news coverage were sincerely discussed.

It was agreed at the working-level talks to hold the next talks in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at 1500 [0600 GMT] on 13 August.

Chairman Urges Safe Return of South Students

SK1208112891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1041 GMT 12 Aug 91

["South Side Urged To Take Necessary Steps for Safe Return of Chondaehyop Delegates to Seoul"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA)—Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the North side's headquarters of the Pan-National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (PNACR), in a letter to Choe Ho-chung, South Korean "deputy prime minister and minister of the Unification Board," dated August 11, said that if the South Korean authorities really want progress in North-South dialogue and improvement of North-South relations, they should immediately withdraw the arrest warrants for delegates of the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) and provide necessary conditions for their safe return to Seoul and free activities.

We consider that if any misfortunes befall the students who are returning to Seoul, it will affect progress in the North-South dialogue which is now on the order of the day and the overall North-South relations in the future, warns the letter.

Noting that the South Korean authorities' threat to arrest and punish the delegates of Chondaehyop who have come to the North upon their return to Seoul is churning up deep apprehensions and resentment among all the people, youth and students in the North who have greeted and are going to send them off warmly as envoys of reunification, as laudable son and daughter of the nation, the letter says:

Before scheming to arrest and imprison the delegates sent by Chondaehyop to the North your authorities should ponder over why these students who should be absorbed in study have had to come to the students in the North, making a detour of thousands of miles, [words indistinct] and sacrifice.

It is only too anti-national and inhuman an act to threaten to arrest upon their return the delegates of Chondaehyop who made a long detour to hold dialogue with students in the North over reunification, and make it impossible for them to come to Panmunjom legally to visit our students.

We can never remain an onlooker to the scheme to handcuff and take them to prison upon their return, far from praising and encouraging them who visited the North for the sake of reunification as young students.

Your authorities should not obstruct the '91 Seoul pan-national rally and August 15 grand reunification festival of students in the North, South and overseas, significant reunification festivals of all the fellow countrymen, but actively ensure their work.

If your authorities defiantly arrest the delegates of Chondaehyop returning from their visit to the North and dare to make the '91 Seoul and August 15 grand reunification festival of students abortive, going against the desire and will of all the fellow countrymen for reunification, our people and the world's unbiased public opinion will never pardon them and they will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

I hope you will take an appropriate step for the students who are now visiting the North as delegates of Chondaehyop to return home safely.

The letter was sent over radio today because the South Korean side refused to take it over.

Grand March Youth Group Members Interviewed

*SK1208160391 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1527 GMT 12 Aug 91*

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA)—Heads of the delegates of youth and students of the North, the South and overseas participating in the Mt. Paektu-Mt. Halla grand march for the promotion of national reunification were interviewed by home and foreign reporters at Koryo Hotel in Pyongyang this afternoon.

Made public at the news conference were documents which had been adopted at a consultative meeting of

heads of the delegations of youth and students in the North, the South and overseas—"Open Letter to U.N. Forces Commander," "Open letter to the Authority of the 'Government of the Republic of Korea,'" "Resolution of Korean Students in the North, the South and Overseas on Joint Struggle To Realise the Grand Reunification Festival of Students" and "Appeal to World Peace-lovers."

The documents were signed by Choe Chong-chol on behalf of the Korean Students Committee, Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-song on behalf of the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop), U Ho-il, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, Cho Bong-hui, head of the delegation of Korean students in China, Hwang Yong-chi, head of the delegation of the South Korean Youth League in Japan, and Li Alina of the delegation of Korean youth in the Soviet Union.

"Letter to the U.N. Forces Commander" in South Korea says that delegates of youth and students in the North, South and overseas will head for Seoul through Panmunjom on August 13 to participate in the pan-national rally and the grand reunification festival of students of the North, the South and overseas scheduled in Seoul.

Saying that it would be natural for the U.N. Forces responsible for the matter of easing tensions on the Korean peninsula to ensure the passage of the march squad through Panmunjom, the letter urges him to take emergency steps to permit the passage through Panmunjom and ensure personal safety so that the squad could head for Seoul safely through Panmunjom, without subject to anyone's obstruction and restriction.

"Letter to the authority of the 'Government of the Republic of Korea'" says that the grand reunification festival of Korean students in the North, the South and overseas will not be an assembly to oppose and attack someone, but an assembly to sincerely debate on the reasonable way of national reunification, guarantee of peace in our country and national unity. It added: We think accordingly that anyone who is interested in national reconciliation and peace of the country and its reunification cannot oppose it.

The letter demands that the South Korean authorities allow the holding of the '91 Seoul pan-national rally and the grand reunification festival of students, release the chairman of Chondaehyop and all other reunification champions, cancel the arrest warrants for Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-song, delegates of Chondaehyop, and guarantee their safe return.

The letter also urges the South Korean authorities to allow all the intending participants in the '91 Seoul pan-national rally to enter South Korea and guarantee their personal safety.

"Resolution of Korean students in the North, the South and Overseas on Joint Struggle To Realize the Grand Reunification Festival of Students" says:

Convinced that the holding of the grand reunification festival is the way of promoting national unity and reunification, we resolutely declare to the fellow countrymen and world conscience that we will overcome whatever difficulties lying in our march and reach the place of the grand festival in Seoul at any cost.

"Appeal to World Peace-lovers" calls on the peace-lovers of the world to lift up voices exposing the unjustifiable moves of the South Korean authorities designed to block the Seoul festival of students in the North, South and overseas and arrest and punish the delegates of Chon-daehyop and urging the South Korean authorities to promptly guarantee their safe return.

Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-song, delegates of Chon-daehyop, answered questions put by home and foreign reporters.

March Squad Youth Forum Held on Reunification

*SK1208154891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1521 GMT 12 Aug 91*

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA)—A youth forum of members of the Mt. Paektu-Mt. Halla march squad for reunification on the subject of "national reunification and youth and students" took place here today.

Present at the forum were chairman of the Korean Students Committee (KSC) Choe Hyon-tok, officials of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the KSC, members of the Mt. Paekyu-Mt. Halla march squad for reunification and young people in Pyongyang.

Members of the march squad spoke on the subjects "we are vanguard of reunification," "youth movement for national reunification and national idea," "letter," "we young people are generation of national reunification," "confetti," and "let us glorify the 1990s as decade of reunification".

The speakers elaborated on the urgency of national reunification for removing at an early date the tragedy of national division and sufferings of fellow countrymen which were forced by outside forces and have been prolonged for nearly half a century by antireunification forces and the position and role assigned to the Korean youth and students and their national-historic tasks in the struggle to accelerate reunification in the '90s.

They said that, for the young students of Korea reunification is conscience of all of them and is the most urgent supreme task of the nation which brooks not a moment's delay.

They earnestly called upon all the young people who oppose division and want to live in a reunified three thousand-ri land, whether they live in the North or in the South or abroad, to actively join in the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and for making a breakthrough in national reunification under the banner of great national unity.

They stressed that the hot-blooded students of Korea, the masters of a reunified country, would become a standard-bearer in the struggle for the achievement of national reunification in the '90s and smash whatever separatist moves of the enemy of the nation, the enemy of reunification, and continue their vigorous grand reunification march starting from Mt. Paektu down to Mt. Halla with fortitude and thereby certainly bring earlier the new morning of reunification in this land.

Officials Welcome South Students at 12 Aug Rally

*SK1308060891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0534 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] Pyongyang August 13 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of youth and students in Pyongyang was held Monday [12 August] at the table tennis gymnasium of the Chongchun Street to welcome the delegates of South Korean Chon-daehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] who are participating in the Mt. Paekdu-Mt. Halla grand march for the promotion of national reunification.

When delegates Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung arrived at the place of the joint meeting, a large of number of youth and students rushed forward and put garlands around the necks of the trustworthy envoys of reunification from the South, presented them with bunches of flowers and warmly welcomed them with compatriotic feelings.

Present at the joint meeting were Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the North side's headquarters of the Pan-National Alliance for the Country's Reunification [PNACR]; Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the North side's headquarters of the PNACR; Choe Hyon-tok, chairman of the Korean Students Committee; and other functionaries concerned.

The delegation of Korean youth and students in Japan, the delegation of Korean youth and students in China, the delegation of Korean youth in the Soviet Union and the delegation of the South Korean youth league in Japan were invited.

At the joint meeting, Choe Yong-hae and Choe Hyon-tok presented the delegates of Chon-daehyop with silk banners and souvenirs respectively in the name of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and in the name of the Korean Students Committee.

Chairman of the Pyongyang municipal committee of students Choe Chong-chol in his welcome speech said that today's meeting with the fellow students of Chon-daehyop arranged through countless difficulties and ordeals is so warm and precious as a meeting of comrades united for the same aspiration and purpose in the struggle for national reunification.

When youth and students in the North, the South and overseas continue the grand march for reunification through the road on which student Yim Su-kyong made a breakthrough and which students Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung are widening, the road of reunification will be widened and, eventually, the barrier of division will collapse, he stressed.

Delegates of Chondaehyop Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung spoke next.

Delegate Pak Song-hui said: I am really glad to meet you vigorously advancing for a success of the pan-national rally in Seoul and the grand festival of students for reunification. I hope that you will march forward more vigorously, deeply cherishing the firm faith that your each step can accelerate national reunification, if only a little.

Delegate Song Yong-sung said that in Seoul the one million students of Chondaehyop are vigorously fighting, not yielding to suppression, in order to bring the '91 Seoul pan-national rally and the grand festival of students for reunification to a success.

He called for making a powerful allout march to realize the Seoul pan-national rally and the grand festival of students for reunification and achieve national reunification in 1995.

A performance was given by young artistes for the delegates of Chondaehyop.

Reportage on March Teams Departure, Visits

Depart Pyongyang 13 Aug

SK1308030291 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0050 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Members of the Mt. Paektu-Mt. Halla grand march team for promoting the nation's reunification, who are traversing along the just road of reunification after departing Mt. Paektu, the nation's highest mountain, and who are effecting a brilliant course in the national reunification movement of our people, left Pyongyang this morning for Seoul.

A number of workers, youth, and students of the city came to Pyongyang Station with bouquet in hand to bid farewell to the members of the march team, who were departing to successfully hold the 15 August grand reunification festivals by cherishing the ardent desire for reunification of all fellow countrymen.

Slogans reading "We bid warm farewell to the Mt. Paektu-Mt. Halla grand march team for promoting the nation's reunification!" "Youth and students in the North and the South should become the banner-holders for national reunification!" and "Let us realize without fail the grand 15 August reunification festivals of youth and students in the North, the South, and overseas!" and

other pictures showing the ardent desire for reunification of all fellow countrymen were set up in many places in the station compound.

As the members of the grand march team appeared in the Pyongyang Station with the banner of the grand Mt. Paektu-Mt. Halla march team for promoting the nation's reunification, the masses gave a hearty send-off to them by waving bouquet and five-colored flags and by shouting "National reunification!" and "Korea is one!"

Children, youth, and students in the city presented bouquets to the members of the march team.

Employees of the general food store in Chungku district, Pyongyang, and Kim Chae-pok, an elderly woman living in Unit No. 12, Chungsong-tong, Chungu district, and her family gave pennants, which they sincerely made, to students Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung, delegates of the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] in South Korea.

The pennants showed such writings as "Welcome, Chondaehyop!" "Pak Song-hui, Song Yong-sung, the live spark for reunification!" and "May the indomitable will of Pak Song-hui for national reunification brilliantly bloom across the nation!"

Choe Mun-son, chairman of the Pyongyang municipal People's Committee; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongku Party; Yu Ho-chun, director of a department in secretariat of the Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland, and other personages concerned bid farewell to the members of the march team.

At 0510 in the morning, the train carrying the members of the march team left Pyongyang Station.

Yo Yon-ku and Chon Kum-chol, vice chairmen of the North side's Headquarters for the Pan-National Federation for Reunification [Pomminnyon], and Choe Hyon-tok, chairman of the Korean Students Committee, left along with the march team.

The masses followed the running train and loudly shouted for national reunification. They ardently wished that the members of the march team will successfully hold the 15 August grand reunification festivals without fail and contribute to providing a new turn for national reunification.

March Team Arrives in Kaesong

SK1308050491

[Editorial Report] Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 0340 GMT on 13 August carries a 17-minute recorded report on the arrival in Kaesong this morning of the Paektu-Halla grand march team for promoting national reunification.

The announcer says the Kaesong railway station and streets are filled with a crowd of citizens who came to welcome members of the march team, including South

Korean students Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung, "Responsible functionaries" of the party, administrative, and economic organizations of Kaesong are "warmly greeting" members of the march team.

When asked about the feelings on arriving in Kaesong, an unidentified team member says: "No matter what difficulties may lie ahead, I will struggle devotedly to fulfill the mission assigned to me."

The announcer then says that the team members are "advancing to Panmunjom by cherishing a burning determination to realize the reunification festival" of youths, students in the North, South, and overseas amid the warm greetings and cheers of the masses.

The announcer states that "the new war provocation maneuvers and repressive maneuvers against the reunification forces by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique cannot break the will of 70 million fellow countrymen for reunification." The announcer then concludes by saying that the "delegates" are "marching forward with high spirits."

Much of the recording is interspersed with martial music and the sounds of cheering crowds.

Squad Arrives in Panmunjom

*SK1308060491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0543 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] Panmunjom August 13 (KCNA)—The Mt. Paektu-Mt. Halla grand march squad for the promotion of national reunification which started from the top of Mt. Paektu, the holy mountain of revolution, on Aug. 7, arrived in Panmunjom this morning.

Coming with the march squad were delegates of the North side, overseas compatriots and the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) of South Korea to the '91 pan-national rally and the August 15 grand reunification festival of students in the North and the South and overseas.

Having left Pyongyang Railway Station early in the morning, the squad arrived in Kaesong, a city adjacent to the demarcation line. A large crowd of students and citizens of the city warmly received and sent off the members of the squad along the long route from the railway station to Tongil Street, shouting slogans "National Reunification" and "Welcome to Chondaehyop" and singing "Korea Is One" and "Our Wish Is Reunification".

In the course, working people presented bouquets to marchers and Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung, delegates of Chondaehyop, and put garlands around their necks.

They were seen off by senior officials of party and power organs and public organizations in Kaesong.

More on Arrival in Panmunjom

SK1308053791

[Editorial Report] Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 0400 GMT on 13 August carries a 21-minute recorded report on the arrival at Panmunjom of the Mt. Paektu-Mt. Halla grand march team for promoting national reunification, including Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung, delegates of South Korea's National Council of University Student Representatives (Chondaehyop).

While the announcer describes the scene at Panmunjom, an unidentified person says: "As for the issue of students Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung going through Panmunjom today, I met the secretary of the UN Forces Command (yonhapkukkun) yesterday. According to the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, Paragraphs 7 and 8, crossing the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] and entering the military restricted area requires approval. We had a discussion about this, but it was not approved. This morning we continue to communicate, but approval has not been given so far.

"According to the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, we cannot let them pass [through the MDL] now."

A second unidentified person says: "The U.S. rascals are now blocking the passage through the barrier of reunification. We have done all we can. The U.S. rascals refuse to open it, however.

"Up to now, we have faithfully observed the Armistice Agreement. If we cross the MDL, undesirable things can happen, which would result in the instance of us violating the Armistice Agreement, which could lead to many more such instances. Therefore, I would recommend that we be patient and go through the gate later.

"Although the MDL, the concrete wall, is only 10 cm wide, it is higher than a wall several thousand fathoms high. Therefore, I would advise comrad Pak Song-hui and others present here to well appreciate the situation and wait for the next opportunity.

"We fully appreciate the feelings of the comrades, but we functionaries in military uniform cannot [words indistinct]. Please understand the situation."

Much of the recording is interspersed with martial music and the sounds of cheering crowds.

U.S., ROK 'Barred' March Squad From Crossing

*SK1308105291 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1027 GMT 13 Aug 91*

["U.S. Imperialists and South Korean Authorities Block the Way of Mt. Paektu-Mt. Halla Grand Reunification March Squad to South"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Panmunjom August 13 (KCNA)—The Mt. Paektu-Mt. Halla grand march squad for the promotion of national reunification is barred from passing through

Panmunjom by obstructions of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities.

The marchers, delegates of the South Korean National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-song, and delegates of overseas Koreans arrived here this morning and went out to the ground before the Panmun house.

They were accompanied by reporters.

They repeatedly requested the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities through relevant channels to allow their passage through Panmunjom and guarantee their personal safety so that they may continue their march to Mt. Halla.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities, however, unconditionally turned down this request and blocked the road of the marchers.

Their criminal acts have evoked resentment of the marchers and delegates of Chondaehyop Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-song.

The marchers denounced them, shouting "U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of South Korea immediately!" And "Open the road of our march squad!"

The delegates of Chondaehyop emphatically said no bullet can stop the marchers, asking who is blocking their road. They shouted "Let us accelerate national reunification!"

The marchers are continuing their vigorous struggle, not giving up their resolution to pass through Panmunjom at any cost.

Delegates To Pass Panmunjom To Attend Rally

*SK1308001491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1610 GMT 12 Aug 91*

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA)—Some 1,000 delegates and observers of the North side will go to Seoul through Panmunjom on August 13, together with Pak Song-Hui and Song Yong-sung, delegates of proud Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives in the South], to attend the second pan-national rally and the August 15 grand reunification festival of youth and students in the North, the South and overseas.

This is stressed in the joint statement issued today by the spokesmen of the North side's headquarters of the Pan-National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (PNACR) and the Korean Student Committee (KSC).

Noting that the South Korean authorities are now trying to block the forthcoming functions of the reunification festival in South Korea, groundlessly regarding them as heretic, the joint statement says:

The second pan-national rally and the grand reunification festival of youth and students are neither intended to remove anybody nor to oppose and attack any one side.

The rally and the festival are pro-reunification ones to sincerely discuss the nation's common way of reunification of the country and the matters arising in turning Korea into a nuclear-free, peace zone and achieving the great unity of the nation. Anyone who wants reunification will not oppose but naturally welcome them.

If their advertisement about "unification" and "reconciliation" is not a lie, the South Korean authorities must not block the patriotic action of the people of various strata, personages and students in the North, the South and overseas to do righteous acts for peace and reunification of the country and must not use the grand reunification festival as an excuse for suppression of Chondaehyop and other patriotic pro-reunification democratic organisations.

No matter how high the barrier of division and how desperate the obstructions of the separatist forces, we will cross Panmunjom at any cost and participate in the '91 Seoul pan-national rally and the August 15 grand reunification festival of youth and students.

We strongly urge the South Korean authorities to clearly see the desire and will of the 70 million Koreans for reunification, though belatedly, and open the way of our participation in the second pan-national rally and the grand reunification festival of youth and students.

Grand Political Forum Held on 12 Aug

*SK1208121591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1050 GMT 12 Aug 91*

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA)—A grand political forum on peace and reunification of the country was held at the grand people's study house on August 12.

Main topics at the forum today were the questions of the way of national reunification, great national unity, conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone in accordance with the decision of the preparatory meeting of the second pan-national rally which was held in Berlin.

Present there were Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairperson of the North side's headquarters of the Pan-National Alliance for the Country's Reunification, its central members, delegates of the North side and overseas compatriots who are to participate in the 91 pan-national rally and the August 15 grand festival of students in the North, the South and abroad for reunification.

Referring to the question of the way of national reunification, the speakers said that the cardinal question awaiting an urgent solution for the reunification in the '90s is to confirm the way of reunification common to the nation.

We have already put forward the principle of the way of national reunification to achieve reunification through a confederacy based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments and put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, they said.

We consider the formula of reunification through confederacy to be a most reasonable and realistic proposal but have neither an intention to force it upon anyone nor insist on it as the only way for the settlement of the question of national reunification, they stressed.

They noted that the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced a new epochal proposal of negotiation to convene a political consultative conference for national reunification in order to reach a nationwide agreement on the way of national reunification in his new year address.

The proposal for political consultative conference for national reunification proceeds from the chuhe-based outlook on the nation for defending the independence of the nation through the unity of the whole nation, regarding independence as the life and soul of the nation, they said, adding: It is the most just negotiating form to independently achieve national reunification through the united strength of the whole nation.

Referring to our proposal for the convocation of a political consultative conference for national reunification, they stressed that if the South Korean authorities truly have the intention to reunify the country they must accept this proposal raised as an urgent pending issue at an early date.

To achieve great national unity is a basic guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the speakers said, stressing:

It is important for all compatriots in the North, the South and overseas to place the common interests of the nation above all else, transcending differences in ideology, system and religious belief, and subordinate everything to the cause of national reunification.

In order to achieve the great unity of the nation, all Koreans must develop it into a mass struggle through solidarity and unity with one another in the movement for national reunification and realize the organizational alliance of all political parties, organizations, political forces and compatriots of all walks of life in the North, the South and overseas.

Referring to the matter of converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, the speakers urged the United States to change its policy toward Korea in such a manner as to be helpful to the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

They demanded that the United States withdraw its nuclear weapons and troops from South Korea in conformity with the changed reality of today and its interests

and respond without delay to DPRK-U.S. talks to discuss matters over the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

They contended that the South Korean authorities must urge the withdrawal of the nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from South Korea proceeding from the independent national stand, accept a simultaneous nuclear inspection of the North and the South and respond to the proposal of North-South negotiation for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

In order to get the nuclear weapons and U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea and make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone, all compatriots in the North, the South and overseas must firmly unite and wage a vigorous anti-nuke, peace movement on a nationwide scale, they stressed.

'Common Day of Prayer' Observed in Pyongyang

SK1208104991 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0951 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA)—Common day of prayer for peace and reunification of Korea was observed at the Pongsu Church in Pyongyang Sunday.

Delegates of churches from the North and South of Korea and different countries the world over held a meeting in Glion, Switzerland, in November 1988 and adopted the "Declaration on Peace and Reunification of Korea" and decided to observe the Sunday before August 15 every year as common day of prayer for peace and reunification of Korea. The prayer was held in accordance with the decision.

It was participated in by hundreds of Korean believers in Pyongyang and overseas and foreign laymen.

A preach on the "day of liberation" was given at the divine service.

"Common Prayer Text for Peace and Reunification of Korea" was read there.

Rev. Ko Ki-chun, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation, preached at the divine service.

He said the most important question facing our nation and Christians today is to reunify the country at an early date.

Whether they live in the North, the South or overseas, the people who love the country and the nation and are concerned about the future of the nation must firmly unite in one mind and purpose under the flag of national reunification, transcending the differences in ideology and ideal, religious belief and system, he argues, and added:

We must put a period to the tragedy of national division and hand down a reunified country to the posterity

without fail. All the Christians should make every possible effort to make 1995 the year when national reunification is achieved on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the great reunification program common to our nation.

Common day of prayer was observed at more than 500 family churches in different parts of the northern half of the country on the same day.

U.S. Military Strategy Termed as Aggressive

*SK1308024791 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0007 GMT 11 Aug 91*

[NODONG SINMUN 11 August special article: "The U.S. Imperialists' Long-Term Military Strategy Aimed at Asian Domination"]

[Text] Improving the situation in the Asian-Pacific region is not only an imminent issue for building a free and prosperous new Asia. It is also necessary in accelerating the process of detente internationally and for guaranteeing durable peace in the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To guarantee peace and security in Asia, aggressive military bases must be closed in the Asian region and foreign troops must be pulled out. We should actively struggle against aggression and war.

In order to improve the situation in the Asia-Pacific region, aggressive military bases must be closed and foreign troops must be withdrawn, because they are the result of the policy of confrontation in the Cold War era.

Although the U.S. imperialists pay lip-service to detente, disarmament, and so forth, they are actually pursuing their ambition to gain supremacy over the socialist nations and progressive countries by force and to establish their exclusive rule and control over this region. One can see this in the so-called long-term military strategy they advocate in this region.

In the Budget Committee of the U.S. Congress some time ago, U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney said the U.S. long-term military strategy in the Asia-Pacific region is to deploy U.S. forces in this region for a long time, including the advanced areas in Japan and South Korea, and to safeguard the U.S. interests at little expense by making the countries where U.S. troops are posted pay a greater amount.

He also stated that U.S. defense of its allies' security in this region is not charity but is in U.S. interests, and that withdrawal of U.S. troops from this region is not in U.S. interests. As one can realize from this, the U.S. imperialists' long-term military strategy for the Asia-Pacific region is, in essence, the strategy of strength aimed at domination, subordination, interference, and aggression. Thus, it is not different from the military strategy the United States has implemented in the past.

The difference, if there is any, is the attempt to make the countries where U.S. troops are stationed and the puppets pay a greater share of war expenses, prompted by daily-increasing domestic financial crises.

The U.S. imperialists' long-term military strategy is the aggressive strategy aimed at advanced deployment of U.S. troops in this region for a long time.

As one can see from Cheney's remarks, proceeding from an aggressive objective to dominate and control the Asia-Pacific region, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to advance and deploy the U.S. Armed Forces in this region forever.

Learning a lesson from the Persian Gulf war, which was carried out without advance deployment of U.S. Armed Forces, the U.S. military circles invariably attach great importance to the strategy for advanced deployment by emphasizing the securing of frontline bases first, and then deployment of headquarters, combat equipment, combat units, and logistics facilities.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists, stressing that the crisis after the end of the cold war would be chiefly regional disputes, organized flexible and quick-mobilization military forces on the U.S. Mainland with the purpose of promptly and effectively coping with such regional crises. At the same time, they are continuously maintaining their overseas bases by stressing the need for stationing U.S. troops there.

The high-ranking officials in the U.S. Defense Department emphasized that the United States does not intend to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea but will continue to maintain its Armed Forces in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' long-term military strategy is the strategy of strength aimed at interfering in and invading the nations in this region.

Stating that the 21st Century is the era of the Pacific, the U.S. imperialists put forward the policy of attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific, and consider as a vital U.S. demand the domination of this region with abundant manpower and material resources, as well as military strongholds.

The U.S. interests talked about by Cheney mean the dominationist ambition of the United States of this region. The United States is attempting to repress and control by means of force all independent forces who are an obstacle to itself in realizing such an ambition.

The remarks of U.S. ruling bunch that it will not cause the military isolation of the United States in this region and that it will observe its commitment on security for its allies are related to such an aim by the United States.

What attracts one's particular attention is that the U.S. imperialists, defining the Korean peninsula as the most dangerous area for a local war, are scheming to start a new war in this place. For this, the U.S. imperialists dragged in new military equipment behind the scenes of

disarmament and further reinforced combat capabilities of the U.S. troops and the puppet army. They are staging various military exercises including the Team Spirit joint military exercise more frantically than ever before.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists concluded the so-called wartime host nations' support agreement with the South Korean puppets. Thus, they have worked out a systematic mechanism for freely confiscating all manpower and material resources required for war.

In addition, the U.S. imperialists are making preparations so that U.S. bases, equipment and Armed Forces in the Asian-Pacific region can be deployed promptly and effectively on the Korean peninsula in an emergency.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists are going to openly use their armed forces on the Korean peninsula by relying on U.S. armed forces that are advanced and deployed in the Asian-Pacific region.

The U.S. long-term military strategy on the Asian-Pacific region clearly shows once again that there is no change in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive nature and in their policy of strength.

Pyongyang Impresses Soviet Republic Leader

SK1308000191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1517 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA)—I was struck with wonder upon seeing Pyongyang which had been reduced to ashes by the war but has been built wonderfully from the ruins on a world's level in such a short span of time, said V. A. Mangadeev, who had visited the DPRK at the head of a RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] government economic delegation.

Giving his impressions of Pyongyang, he noted that although he had been to different countries of the world he had never seen such a capital built beautifully as Pyongyang.

He said: In Korea all people are animated and filled with firm confidence in the future. I could see everyone full of spirit and optimism.

Heads of state and government and prominent figures of different countries sent high-quality stones for the construction of the tower of the chuche idea. This is a vivid manifestation of their respect for the leaders and people of Korea.

Happy, indeed, are the Korean people who live under the guidance of the leaders respected by the world people in the beautiful city of Pyongyang which is clad green with all flowers coming into blossom.

National Song, Dance Troup Leaves for USSR

SK1208122291 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1004 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang national song and dance troupe left here today for Sakhalin, the USSR, to participate in the '91 North-South traditional art festival for reunification.

It was seen off at the airport by Kim Chong-ho, vice-minister of culture and art.

Koreans in Japan Demand Rally Guarantee

SK1208154091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1513 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA)—Chon Se-kwon, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the union of Korean students studying at Japanese schools, and Kim Chong-su, chairman of the headquarters of Koreans in Japan of the Pan-National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), respectively issued statements to the press regarding the opening of the second pan-national rally, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Chairman Chon Se-kwon said that the South Korean authorities who are dead set against the opening of the August 15 pan-national rally in Seoul are those who are indifferent to national harmony and reunification.

He strongly demanded that the South Korean authorities stop all the foolish acts of blocking the second pan-national rally and the grand festival of students for reunification and provide all conditions to successfully hold grand national function.

If the South Korean authorities truly want reunification, they should unconditionally release the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, student Yim Su-kyong and other visitors to the North and those related to the "Pan-National Alliance for the Country's Reunification" (Pomminnyon) and the "National Council of Student Representatives" and immediately stop the fascist suppression of all the pro-reunification patriotic forces, he said.

Chairman Kim Chong-su demanded that the organisation of Pomminnyon should be formed in South Korea with the second pan-national rally as an occasion.

Koreans in Japan should wage an active movement for the formation of the South side's headquarters of Pomminnyon and make all efforts to bring the rally to a success at any cost, he said.

Kim Il-song Greet's Cuba's Fidel Castro

SK1208114191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1034 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of

the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the democratic people's republic of Korea, on August 11 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

President Kim Il-song said:

You, a great revolutionary produced by the Cuban people, set out on the road of the revolution in your early years and waged an indomitable struggle and thus opened a new epoch of socialism on the land of Cuba. This has become an inspiring banner to the Latin American people who are advancing toward independence.

Today the Cuban party and people are making a continuous progress without vacillation under the uplifted banner of socialism, despite the difficult conditions in which the U.S. imperialists' moves of aggression and blockade against Cuba are being intensified day by day. It is closely linked with your tested leadership.

You are enjoying deep respect and trust from the Cuban people and world's progressive people for the great feats you have performed for the Cuban revolution and the common cause of the people against imperialism and for independence.

The Korean people always stand firmly on the side of the fraternal Cuban people who are defending the motherland and the gains of revolution and triumphantly hewing the path of socialist construction, courageously overcoming manifold difficulties and trials in imperialists' encirclement, closely rallied around the Communist Party of Cuba headed by you, and express firm solidarity with your cause of justice to defend peace and stability in Central America and Caribbean region.

The militant friendship and solidarity forged between our two parties, two countries and two peoples on the basis of the revolutionary principle and the sense of comradely duty will constantly consolidate and develop in the future, too.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you good health and long life and you and the Cuban people new success in the struggle for the final victory of the Cuban revolution.

Kim Il-song Attends Reception at Cuban Embassy

*SK1308123591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1043 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] Pyongyang August 13 (KCNA)—Juan Jose Leon Vega, Cuban ambassador to Korea, gave a reception today on the occasion of the 65th birthday of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was invited to the reception.

Present there on invitation were also Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Choe Kwang, Politburo member of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Song Ho-kyong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and officials concerned.

The Cuban Embassy officials were on hand.

Comrade Kim Il-song warmly congratulated Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz on his 65th birthday and wished the fraternal Cuban people new success in their efforts to victoriously pave the road of building socialism.

The reception proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with feelings of friendship.

Dailies Carry Articles Marking Castro's Birthday

*SK1308062291 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0509 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] Pyongyang August 13 (KCNA)—Pyongyang-based papers today carry editorial articles congratulating Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on his 65th birthday.

NODONG SINMUN says:

The Korean people extend warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution, and the Cuban people on this occasion.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"Comrade Fidel Castro, a great son of the Cuban people and the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution, is widely known as a staunch anti-imperialist fighter and a prominent activist of the international communist movement and the non-aligned movement possessed of revolutionary passion, indomitable will and tested leadership ability."

Comrade Fidel Castro is a great son of the Cuban people, an indomitable anti-imperialist fighter and a prominent activist of the international communist movement and the Non-Aligned Movement.

He enjoys deep trust and respect from the Cuban people and the world's progressive people for his fidelity to the revolutionary cause, his devoted service to the people and brilliant feats he has performed in the struggle for the freedom and liberation, prosperity and development of Cuba.

Comrade Fidel Castro is making all his efforts for the Cuban people's basic interest and progress.

He has strengthened and developed the communist party of Cuba organizationally and ideologically and led the Cuban people to build a prospering socialist state on the land of Cuba.

Today the Cuban people are confidently advancing along the road of socialism under the leadership of the communist party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro.

Socialist Cuba has been turned into an impregnable fortress which no enemy dare attack.

From the first days following the victory of the revolution, the imperialists have left no stone unturned in their bid to stifle Cuba.

The Cuban people, however, have resolutely smashed the moves of the enemies, not yielding to them, and are now advancing under the uplifted banner of socialism.

They are giving fuller play to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to cope with the "extraordinary period of peacetime".

The great turn on the land of Cuba is unthinkable apart from the fidelity of Comrade Fidel Castro to the cause of socialism, his loyalty to the revolutionary principle and his indomitable will and wise guidance.

Comrade Fidel Castro is enjoying absolute support and trust from the entire Cuban people.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the achievements made by the Cuban people and extend firm support and solidarity to the Cuban people's struggle for the just cause.

Comrade Fidel Castro visited our country in 1986 and had a significant meeting with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, greatly contributing to strengthening and developing the Korea-Cuba friendship.

Our people will make every possible effort to bring into fuller bloom the traditional friendship and solidarity forged between the Korean and Cuban peoples on the road of struggle for the common purpose and ideal.

MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people wish respected Comrade Fidel Castro good health and happiness on his birthday and the Cuban people greater success in their future struggle [no end punctuation as received]

Yon Hyong-muk Sends Message to Vietnam Chairman

SK1308051491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0508 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 13 (KCNA)—Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Vo Van Kiet on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam.

The message wishes Vo Van Kiet great success in his responsible work for the building of socialism and the promotion of people's welfare in Vietnam.

Malawian Ministry Sends Note Supporting DPRK

SK1308054591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0518 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 13 (KCNA)—The Malawi Foreign Ministry sent a note to the DPRK ambassador to Malawi on August 8 in support of the DPRK's proposal for a North-South nonaggression declaration. In the note, the ministry said it sincerely hoped that the North and the South of Korea would adopt at an early date a nonaggression declaration to guarantee the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Pakistan Chairman Interviewed on Kim Il-song

SK1208115291 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1030 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA)—The idea of strengthening the driving force of reunification, reunifying the country and building an ideal society of people in Korea through the great unity of the nation is a patriotic banner which can be lifted only by President Kim Il-song.

Javed Ansari, chairman of the committee for the study of Kimilsungism of youth in Karachi, Pakistan, staying in Korea, said this when interviewed by KCNA after reading "Let Us Achieve the Great Unity of Our Nation," a work of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

In the work, President Kim Il-song said Korea must be reunified through the great unity of the nation, adding that the driving force for national reunification is the entire Korean nation, said Javed Ansari, and continued:

In the work, the great leader President Kim Il-song clarified the fundamental principles and ways of achieving the great unity of the nation. His idea of giving priority to the common interests of the nation and subordinating everything to the cause of national reunification, transcending the differences in ideology, system and religious beliefs is a most realistic way of reunification acceptable to every Korean who truly wants reunification.

After reading the work, I could know more clearly who truly wants the reunification of Korea.

Minister Greet New Zairian Foreign Minister

SK1008123891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1034 GMT 10 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Ipoto Bakand-Asi Eyebu upon his appointment as foreign minister of Zaire.

Expressing the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, the message wishes him success in his responsible work.

Democratic Party Chairman Supports Kim Il-song

SK1008111191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0958 GMT 10 Aug 91

[“Great Unity of the Nation Is Fundamental Prerequisite To Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country, Says Chairman of C.C., KSDP”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—The task of achieving national reunification by attaining great unity of the nation laid down by the respected leader President Kim Il-song is not only the most just and realistic way of reunification either in view of the essence of the national reunification question or in view of the traditions of patriotism and experience of our people as a homogeneous nation and the cherished desire of the fellow countrymen but also conforms to the ideal of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP].

Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, said this in a statement to the press on August 9 welcoming and supporting “Let Us Achieve the Great Unity of Our Nation,” talks of President Kim Il-song to the senior officials of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the members of the North side’s headquarters of the pan-national alliance for the country’s reunification on August 1.

In the statement he said President Kim Il-song taught in the work that the question of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is unthinkable apart from a great unity of the nation and for the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification it is necessary to attain the great unity of the nation.

Noting that linking the cut blood vessel of the nation, achieving national concord and realising independence of the nation throughout the country is immediately the basic content of the question of the country’s reunification, he continued:

This means that achieving national concord and unity is precisely national reunification and it will create an important precondition for the restoration of the national independence.

To realise national reunification, the desire of the entire fellow countrymen, at an early date, a great unity of the nation must be achieved and a reasonable way of national reunification reflecting the common will of the whole nation be discussed, confirmed and promoted.

I express the conviction that whether they live in the North, the South and overseas all the Koreans will get united for the accomplishment of the cause of national

reunification, the common cause of the nation, the people who have strength giving strength, the people who have knowledge devoting knowledge and the people who have money donating money so as to contribute to accomplishing the cause of national reunification.

All the fellow countrymen in the North, South and overseas should uphold the policy of great unity of the nation laid down by President Kim Il-song and more dynamically turn out in the struggle to carry it into practice.

Chairman Chong Sin-hyok Supports Kim Il-song

SK1108082591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0804 GMT 11 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA)—The line of the great national unity is a banner of patriotism which can be laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a fighting program common to the nation that must be realized without fail by the concerted efforts of the entire fellow countrymen, said Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

He released a statement to the press Saturday hailing and supporting “Let Us Achieve the Great Unity of Our Nation,” a historical work of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

In the work President Kim Il-song said that the concord and unity of the whole nation precisely means national reunification we want and indicated fundamental principle and ways to achieve the great national unity, he said, and went on:

Since the two different ideologies and systems exist in the North and South of our country and neither of them wants to concede its own, the confederation formula is the only way to achieve national harmony and reunification, based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments.

In the light of the present situation prevailing in our country, national reunification cannot be realized by means of one side eating away the other and it would rather aggravate confrontation within the nation and cause new national calamity.

The entire members and believers of our Chondoist Chongu Party, convinced of a bright future of reunification in the '90s, will make all efforts to achieve national harmony and unity and bring earlier the historical cause of national reunification on the basis of love for the motherland and the spirit of national independence, upholding the line of the great national unity of the great leader.

Han Song-yon Attends Anniversary Report Meeting

*SK1108115691 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0800 GMT 6 Aug 91*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On the morning of 6 August at the People's Palace of Culture, a report meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the construction economy and standard research institute was held.

Comrade Han Song-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Yun-hyok, vice premier of the State Administration Council; Kim Ung-sang, chairman of the State Construction Committee; and other functionaries were on hand with the scientists and employees of this institute.

Comrade Han Song-yong delivered the congratulatory letter by the Central Committee of the WPK to the scientists and employees of the construction economy and standard research institute amid enthusiastic applause from the participants. [passage omitted]

Kim Il-song Gives Guidance to South Hamgyong

*SK1308054091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0452 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] Pyongyang August 13 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to work in different branches of the national economy in South Hamgyong Province from July 10 to August 5.

In this period he gave on-the-spot guidance to many units including Hamhung City and Sinhung County and convened consultative meetings in different domains.

At the consultative meetings he gave highly important teachings which would serve as a guideline in developing the national economy in the province to a new, higher stage.

Stressing that to more rapidly develop the national economy in South Hamgyong Province which has many key industrial branches including the chemical, mining, machinebuilding and power industries is of weighty significance in ensuring the fast economic development of the country, he put forth tasks facing different fields of the national economy in the province.

He taught that chemical industry should be developed.

He said efforts should be concentrated on the chemical industrial sector since there are many large-scale chemical plants related to the people's living in the province including the Hungnam fertilizer complex and the February 8 vinalon complex.

Fertilizer production is still one of the fundamental problems in agriculture developing fast in our country, he said, instructing that the ongoing project for the replacement of production equipment with larger and

more modern one should be completed in a short period at the Hungnam fertilizer complex to sharply increase the production of nitrogenous fertilizer.

He taught that in order to boost the production of phosphate fertilizer the repair and readjustment of phosphate fertilizer production equipment should be carried out effectively and production be kept on a high level and, at the same time, a new phosphate fertilizer production base be built in Tanchon District and the capacities of apatite mines increased to supply sufficient raw materials to them.

Saying a task facing the February 8 vinalon complex is to produce more varieties of chemical goods including vinalon and vinyl chloride and thereby make an active contribution to the betterment of the people's living, he stressed that the technical renovation, equipment remodeling and capacity expansion projects currently under way should be completed in a brief period to largely increase the production of chemical goods.

President Kim Il-song set forth a task to increase the production of nonferrous metals.

It is of weighty importance in the development of the national economy as a whole to extensively excavate and process nonferrous metal ores abundantly deposited in Tanchon area, he said, and stressed: The Komdok mining complex should carry through the party's policy of more extensive prospecting and massive excavation, carriage and processing so as to increase ore output.

He said that, with the growth of ore production at the Komdok mining complex, efforts should be devoted to the processing of nonferrous metals, magnesite mines should attain a high and steady rate of production and the Tanchon magnesia plant should thoroughly establish the character to turn out much more magnesia clinker of good quality.

Noting that the demand for coal is growing as there are many chemical factories in South Hamgyong Province which feed on coal, he said that the existing coal mines should increase coal production and more coal mines be developed.

He said the production of electric power should be steadily increased as many industrial establishments in South Hamgyong Province consume a large amount of power. He stressed that the existing hydro-power stations should intensify the technical innovation movement to boost power production to the maximum and the construction of the Kumya-gang power station, minor power stations and the Hamhung thermo-power plant should be stepped up and completed.

He laid stress on continuously carrying through the policy of revolution in transport put forward by the party with a view to meeting the growing demand for transport.

Expressing deep satisfaction with this year's farming in the province which is ruling very good, he said that unprecedentedly good farming in maize is a gratifying

result that the whole party, the whole country and the entire people spread fertile soil on the fields in response to the party's call and the party guidance over farming was further intensified.

In order to supply a larger amount of eggs and meat to people by increasing livestock products, he said, the production capacity should be put into maximum play at chicken and duck plants and, at the same time, a drive of raising ducks be extensively conducted in all rural communities following the example of Sunchon City.

Vegetable growth at green houses should be well done to provide people with fresh vegetables in all seasons and the creation and tending of mulberry fields be improved to increase the production of silk cocoons.

Since South Hamgyong Province has very favourable conditions for developing fisheries, it should continuously pay deep attention to it and catch fishes in large quantities and, in particular, sea culture be widely conducted, he said.

He gave instructions to build the industrial city of Hamhung under a far-reaching plan, strengthen city management including city beautification and build up the Majon recreation ground better as a holiday resort of culture for the working people.

He said deep attention should always be paid to the work for providing urban districts and industrial establishments with more hygienic and cultural environment of life.

Kim Il-song Gives On-the-Spot Economic Guidance

*SK1308053891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0449 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] Pyongyang August 13 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the work of different domains of the national economy in South Hamgyong Province from July 10 to August 5.

In the period he guided Hamhung City, Sinhung County and various other units on the spot and called consultative meetings of different domains on several occasions.

At the consultative meetings President Kim Il-song gave highly important teachings which would serve as a guideline in developing the national economy in the province to a new, higher stage.

He put forward tasks facing various domains of the national economy in the province including chemical, non-ferrous metal, mining and power industries, agriculture, fisheries, city construction and management.

KCNA Interviews Head of Consolatory Team

*SK1008125391 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1036 GMT 10 Aug 91*

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—Yo Yon-ku, head of the consolatory team of different circles of

personages for the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, woman student Yim Su-kyong and other pro-reunification patriotic figures and their families was interviewed by a KCNA reporter today when they failed to cross Panmunjom to South Korea today, together with the consolatory team of school youth and children, to console the pro-reunification patriotic figures owing to the obstructions of the South Korean authorities.

She told the reporter that the consolatory team of different circles of personages, together with the consolatory team of school youth and children, tried to go to South Korea on August 10, carrying comfort articles prepared with all sincerity by people of broad strata in the northern half of Korea, according to the decision of a joint meeting of the measure committee for the rescue of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and the Korean committee of struggle for the release of Yim Su-kyong which was adopted on June 30, to console the pro-reunification patriotic figures who are now suffering in prison after their praiseworthy activities for reunification, on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the August 15 national liberation.

Our consolatory team has repeatedly requested the South Korean authorities to provide all conditions and conveniences so that we may console Rev. Mun, student Yim and other pro-reunification patriotic figures, but they refused to do so and did not open the southern gate at Panmunjom leading to Seoul, making it impossible for us to fulfil our mission, she said, and went on:

This behavior of the South Korean authorities reveals to the world that they are a group of antihumanitarian elements who not only have no intention at all to achieve reunification, in actuality, loudmouthed as they are about "reunification" and "humanitarianism," but repudiate even a request for consolation, a matter pertaining to elementary human rights.

Though we failed today to console Rev. Mun, student Yim and other pro-reunification patriotic figures due to obstructions of the separatists, we firmly believe that the day will surely come when we will be able to console them with blessings and affection of the nation.

The South Korean authorities must release Rev. Mun, student Yim and other pro-reunification patriotic figures, scrap all fascist laws including "national security law" and ensure without delay free travels and free debates on reunification, demanded the head of the consolatory team.

Daily on Carrying Forward Traditions

*SK1008115691 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1005 GMT 10 Aug 91*

["Our Party Firmly Determined To Carry Forward Traditions of Anti-Japanese Revolution and Accomplish Revolutionary Cause"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il not only propounded a flawless idea and theory on the revolutionary traditions but also wisely guides the work to defend and carry forward the revolutionary traditions established by the great leader President Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolution in keeping with the actual conditions today, says NODONG SINMUN Saturday in an article contributed by Dr. Kang Chun-kum.

The article says that this is proved by practice.

It quotes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"The traditions established in the most arduous and harsh trials of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are the priceless wealth of our party and revolution, and as such they are gaining in influence as the days go by and as the revolution develops. In order to complete the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, we must fully equip ourselves with the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle and fight on at all times by displaying that revolutionary spirit."

The article continues:

The sagacity of our party's leadership in brilliantly carrying forward the revolutionary traditions finds expression firstly in the fact that the party regards this work as one of the fundamental issues in discharging its mission for the times and history.

It is an honorable and responsible duty assigned to our party to defend socialism against the vicious antisocialist, anti-DPRK campaign of the U.S.-led imperialists and reactionaries and bring its advantages and attraction into full play.

Our party regards the revolutionary traditions as the historical source of the solidity and might of our socialism for the people built in this land, and guides the people to overcome whatever grim trials and difficulties in reliance on the might of the revolutionary traditions.

The sagacity of our party's leadership also finds expression in the fact that it resolutely defends the traditions, regarding them as the lifeline of the revolution and of its own.

The revolutionary traditions are the eternal cornerstone of the revolution and the blood that guarantees its inheritance.

Our party, regarding these great traditions as the priceless wealth, bases itself on them in designing, planning and organising any work and orient all its thinking and activity to their inheritance.

Our party sees that the party members and working people equip themselves with the revolutionary traditions and strictly apply them in work and life on the basis of firmly ensuring their purity.

In defending and carrying forward these traditions, our party directs big efforts to glorifying the tradition of loyalty and the tradition of unity.

The inheritance of the traditions of noble loyalty and unity to uphold the leader of the revolution as the centre of leadership and unity guarantees a bright future of the revolution and the nation.

Kim Chong-il Names Eight Locomotives

SK1108092991 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0811 GMT 11 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA)—The young people across the country presented as gifts carrying their loyalty eight electric locomotives to the party on the significant first youth day (August 28).

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il named the locomotives associated with the patriotic zeal and devoted efforts of young people "locomotives to youth day" and instructed that these should be sent to the railways.

A presentation ceremony was held in the compound of Pyongyang railway station on August 10.

Young People Prepare for Youth Day 28 Aug

SK1208234791 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1508 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA)—August 28 is youth day.

The young people of Korea are working hard to greet the significant first youth day with a high degree of political enthusiasm and labour achievements.

A "youth and student festival" will be held by all organisations of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (LSWYK) throughout the country over August 18-28 on this occasion.

The festival will be divided into political, economic, art and sports festivals and all the members of the LSWYK will participate in them.

A "revolutionary relay race of youth vanguards" has begun. This function is being held at historical sites, at places where there are grand monumental edifices, at places associated with feats performed in the victorious war and various other places.

Oral contests, get-togethers, experience-swapping, film week, various exhibitions and a national meeting will be held.

An evening dancing party of youth and students will be organized in a peculiar way.

Young people are conducting a vigorous movement for "youth torch prize for the fulfilment of the third seven-year plan".

They manufactured eight electric locomotives for passengers and are making some 10 coaches to mark "youth day".

A monument and a group sculpture dedicated to the northern railways are being erected at an accelerated pace in Hyesan, Yanggang Province, and the construction of a Namdong-Onchon railway line is being stepped up.

Provincial art performances, dancing parties and other colorful functions are expected in squares, parks and recreation grounds in Pyongyang.

A national performance will be given by young artistes.

Sports functions will be held to suit the characters and tastes of young people.

Increment in Consumer Goods Urged

SK1308020691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0007 GMT 3 Aug 91

[NODONG SINMUN 3 August editorial: "Let Us Mark a New Upsurge in the Production of the '3 August People's Consumer Goods'"]

[Text] Seven years have passed since our party took the revolutionary measure of invigorating the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods movement as a mass movement.

The production of the 3 August people's consumer goods movement, which was put in motion after the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il inspected the Pyongyang Municipal exhibition of light industrial goods, is proving its justness and vitality more clearly with the passage of time.

Over the past several years since the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods movement began, the quantity and variety of the 3 August people's consumer goods, as well as the number of their producers, have increased drastically, while their quality has reached a new level. The volume of distribution of (?foodstuffs) has increased several times over the 1985 level, thereby making a great contribution to carrying out the light industrial revolution.

The 3 August people's consumer goods now occupy a great place in the nationwide production of people's consumer goods. In particular, with the bases of the 3 August people's consumer goods firmly established, the level of planning has increased, and an orderly organizational and commanding system has come into being.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has noted: We should produce a large quantity of many varieties of the people's consumer goods of high quality by vigorously continuing the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods movement without letup.

The higher the people's standard of living is, the more complicated and diverse their qualitative and quantitative demands for consumer goods will be, along with the structure of their demand.

It is out of a desire to more satisfactorily meet the increasing demand of the people for a wider selection of consumer goods that our party, after launching the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods movement, has seen to it that it vigorously keeps going.

To expand and develop the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods movement without interruption is indeed a rewarding project. It will brilliantly embody the noble intent of our party, which has taken upon itself to look after our people, with a sense of responsibility, even to the finest detail of their living, under the slogan of serving the people.

We are now faced with an honorable task of drastically increasing the people's consumer goods by accelerating the light industrial revolution more vigorously, according to the people's ever-increasing material and cultural demands.

This requires that the light industrial plants be put into full operation and, at the same time, that the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods movement, whose enormous vitality has been clearly proven, be made more brisk and broader.

The key to expanding and developing the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods is for functionaries and working people to embrace the party's call for a more vigorous launching of this movement as an important revolutionary task given to them and to make tireless efforts for its realization.

The production of the 3 August people's consumer goods movement is not so much a businesslike work intended only to increase the production of the consumer goods, but is also a sacred business designed to defend and glorify the leadership exploits of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has brought about a great surge in the production of consumer goods by mobilizing the masses' creative ability and inner reserves.

All the functionaries and working people should take part in this movement more enthusiastically, with the single-minded loyalty and filial sense of duty to uphold and follow our party indefinitely.

The production of the 3 August people's consumer goods movement hinges on the mobilization of the inner reserves. Under the conditions in which a great deal of reserves have been mobilized and maximized and the quantitative and qualitative demand for the goods are on an uninterrupted rise, to keep increasing the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods is not an easy job.

Knowing that reserves are not without costs, functionaries and working people should devote more efforts to this work. Constantly setting eyes on high goals and

struggling for their fulfillment with a proper methodology is an important condition for expanding and developing the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods.

One thing that all the units that are doing well in producing the 3 August people's consumer goods have in common is that they all have their eyes on new, higher goals of struggle. They translate them into practice based on a correct methodology, without fail.

Guidance functionaries in the cities, counties, and districts and plants and enterprises should always dexterously organize and mobilize the masses, applying many ways to make them rise up in the production with a high degree of enthusiasm and creativity. Whether they can correctly determine fighting goals and methodology or not depends on how much they rack their brains and how much effort they make.

The administrative and economic guidance functionaries in the municipal, county, district party committees and functionaries at plants and enterprises should always rack their brains and jog their memories for the sake of growth in the 3 August people's consumer goods. They should correctly set their eyes on goals and develop a methodology by figuring out in detail what more they can make in their district and units; where to concentrate effort and what methods to apply in order to find more reserves for producing consumer goods and giving full play to the masses' creativity; and then push them revolutionarily.

In order to successfully carry out goals that have been set, it is imperative to make many more people pay attention to them and to actively participate in them.

The cities, counties, and districts should organize meetings for sharing experiences, offering prizes for the best, and exhibitions more substantively and more frequently. They should make all functionaries attend them, and lead not only the producers of the 3 August people's consumer goods, but also all the people at the plants and enterprises to be concerned about them and actively contribute to them by correctly using an assortment of economic leverages while giving priority to political work.

It is in the grocery stores where the 3 August people's consumer goods are realized and rated. The cities, counties, and districts should form grocery stores more nicely and heighten their roles so as to make the functionaries and producers see and hear about new products and be stimulated through the grocery stores.

It is important to correctly set up a guidance system over the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods. Participating in the production of the 3 August people's consumer good are a large number of members of plants and enterprises, housewives' workteams and sideline workteams, and housewives' welfare service teams. This being the case, this work can be made more brisk only

when the general and uniform guidance over it is realized. The fact that the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods is going well in Pyongchon district complexes has something to do with the fact that the districts, under the guidance of the district party committee, thoroughly realizes its uniform guidance over the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods.

The cities, counties, and districts should establish a correct guidance system over the grocery stores, plants, and enterprises and organize and guide them uniformly by exercising control over such things as the work of planning, organization of production, technical guidance, cooperative production, introduction of new goods, price control, prize contests, exhibitions, review meetings, and evaluation work.

From start to finish, the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods movement should be understood and pushed forward by the responsible functionaries. If the responsible functionaries think that their own districts or units have more unfavorable conditions than others, it is impossible to bring about any changes in the production of consumer goods.

It is not so much the number of plants or the conditions that counts as the responsible functionaries' revolutionary consciousness, people-mindedness, and sweep.

The responsible functionaries in the cities, counties, and district and those at the plants and enterprises should keep making strong demands without ever being content over what they have achieved. They should make no bones about conditions and should vigorously push ahead to fulfill the party's intentions and plans to keep expanding and developing the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods and bear brilliant fruit.

The backbone units of the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods movement are the cities, counties, and districts. The responsible functionaries in the cities, counties, and district, and administrative and economic institutions should deeply realize that whether the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods will be a success or not depends largely on how they work and display a high degree of responsibility and creativity for their qualitative and quantitative growth, thereby increasing the production of consumer goods and providing the people with better welfare service in their living, while making a great many cities, counties, and districts enter the ranks of the model cities, counties, and districts of producing the 3 August people's consumer goods.

The responsible functionaries in the cities, counties, and districts should concentrate greater efforts on organizational and political work aimed at building production bases more nicely and at producing new goods and goods of high quality in large quantity, upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's plans and intention, in the passion and spirit they possessed when they started the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods.

The potential of the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods is very high and reserves are still great.

Our functionaries and working people should more vigorously display the enormous vitality and might of this movement reflected in the exploits of our party by continually expanding and developing the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods.

KCNA Review of 13 Aug Pyongyang Press

*SK1308061191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0520 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang August 13 (KCNA)—Papers here today give frontpage prominence to a photo-accompanied report that the great leader President Kim Il-song guided on the spot the work of different domains of the national economy in South Hamgyong Province.

Carried in the press is a message of greetings sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the latter's 65th birthday.

NODONG SINMUN conveys world public voices highly praising President Kim Il-song as the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

It is reported in the paper that a seminar on the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "On Further Developing Educational Work" was held in India.

The chairman of the Education Commission who is a special envoy of President Kim Il-song arrived in Nepal, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN allots nearly one whole page to an article headlined "Our Socialism Is Precious Gain Won Through Our Own Struggle Under the Banner of Independence."

Given in the press are accounts of a grand political forum on peace and reunification of the country and a joint meeting of Pyongyang youth and students welcoming the delegates of "Chondaehyop" [National Council of University Student Representatives].

Printed in the press is a joint statement issued by spokesmen for the North side's headquarters of the Pan-National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (PNACR) and the Korean Students Committee regarding the South Korean authorities' suppression of the preparations of the second pan-national rally and the August 15 grand reunification festival of students in the North, the South and overseas.

Papers carry a letter sent by chairman of the North side's headquarters of the PNACR Yun Ki-pok to the South Korean "deputy prime minister and minister of the Unification Board" over radio urging him to take an appropriate step for the safe return of the delegates of Chondaehyop who are participating in the Mt. Paektu-Mt. Halla grand march for the promotion of national reunification.

Given in the press are an account of a joint press conference given in Pyongyang by youth and student delegates of the North, the South and overseas participating in the Mt. Paektu-Mt. Halla grand march for the promotion of national reunification and a resolution of Korean students in the North, the South and overseas on joint struggle to realise the grand reunification festival of students, an appeal to world peace-lovers, an open letter to U.N. forces commander and an open letter to the South Korean top authority which were made public at the press conference.

Dailies inform the readers that a Pyongyang national song and dance troupe left here for Sakhalin, the USSR, to participate in the '91 North-South traditional art festival for reunification.

Delegates of the Korean Students Committee and delegates of the Federation of Seoul District University Gazetteers of South Korea held working-level talks at Panmunjom, says the press.

Given in the press are news of the sojourn in Pyongyang of the Mt. Paektu-Mt. Halla grand march squad for the promotion of national reunification and words of overseas Koreans participating in the March.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with an article titled "Line of Achieving Great National Unity Is Patriotic Line Based on Independent National Outlook".

South Korean news columns of the press include reports that more than 500 members of the vanguard for the denuclearization, disarmament and peaceful reunification called a sitdown strike in front of the Chongju women's prison where coed Yim Su-kyong is in custody demanding her release and the fascist clique blockaded Kyonghui University which had been designated as the venue of the pan-national rally with more than 10,000 combat police troops.

Papers carry photo-illustrated editorial articles congratulating Comrade Fidel Castro on his 65th birthday.

Appearing in the press are reports that Comrade Jiang Zemin elaborated on the need to carry forward and give play to the glorious traditions of the party and the army, the Egyptian president touched upon the issue of the Mideast conference for peace and the Zimbabwean president referred to the problem of the economic development in Africa.

It is reported in the press that the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY issued an article titled "Our Answer to 'Peaceful Transition'", a foreign ministers conference of the

Islamic conference organization was held, the anti-imperialist tribunal of Latin America called for high vigilance and a function for peace was held in Nagasaki, Japan.

NODONG SINMUN carries an article dealing with the brisk move of African countries for strengthening unity and cooperation and MINJU CHOSON an article exposing the U.S. imperialists as the biggest arms dealer in the world.

South Korea

Different Pressure Tactics To Be Used on North

SK1208124691 Seoul YONHAP in English 1230 GMT
12 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP)—Officials of South Korea and the United States have discussed the possibility of using "physical" means to block North Korea's bid to develop nuclear weapons in case all diplomatic and political means should fail in having Pyongyang renounce it, a South Korean Defense Ministry official said Monday.

The official said the South Korean Government decided to employ every available peaceful means of preventing Pyongyang from developing nuclear weapons in the belief that North Korea would have no choice but to give up its nuclear weapons development plan if South Korea put diplomatic pressure on it in close cooperation with the United States, Japan and other allies.

Briefing reporters on the outcome of a working-level meeting of senior defense officials of the two countries on Aug. 6-7 in Hawaii, the official said Seoul and Washington have agreed in principle on the need to employ all available political and diplomatic means for solving the problem of North Korea's nuclear development program without linking it to such other issues as tactical nuclear weapons held by the U.S. forces based in South Korea.

The official said, "The negotiators, however, have shown identical views to the need to consider exercising physical strength if North Korea's nuclear bid went beyond a dangerous level."

But he said, "It is our official position that the government can discuss with North Korea disarmament and other military issues if it completely renounces nuclear armament plan."

Government To Allow Students To Return

SK1308034091 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network
in Korean 0300 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] The government has decided to allow the two students who entered North Korea illegally, Miss Pak Sung-hui and Mr. Song Yong-sung, to return through Panmunjom.

According to this, the Defense Ministry this morning informed the North side about the government's decision via the UN Command Military Armistice Commission.

First S-N Student Contact Ends With No Accord

SK1208131691 Seoul YONHAP in English 1250 GMT
12 Aug 91

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Aug. 12 (YONHAP)—South and North Korean student journalists sat together in this truce village for the first time in history Monday but failed to reach a compromise on the schedule for South Korean student reporters' coverage in North Korea.

Panmunjom, a truce village on the demilitarized zone dividing the two Koreas, had previously been reserved solely for official meetings of government and military authorities of the two sides.

The southern students, led by Kim Ki-hon, 21, chief editor of the Sungkyunkwan University newspaper, proposed that they begin their activity in North Korea after Tuesday but the North Korean reporters maintained that the timing should be brought forward to Tuesday.

The meeting lasted for one hour and 20 minutes at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. Three students from each side attended the working-level meeting to discuss a plan of Sodae-ginyon (the Association of Campus Newspaper Journalists in Seoul) to dispatch its members to North Korea on a tour of news coverage.

The southern side said they needed more time to prepare for the unprecedented reporting in North Korea while the northern side argued it was more important for the southern reporters to cover the "historic" pan-national rally, a festival to be jointly organized by North Korea and some dissident elements of South Korea on Aug. 13.

The two sides agreed to resume their meeting at 3 P.M. Tuesday.

South Korean student reporters suggested five areas of their news coverage—pan-national rally, life style and culture of North Korean college students, reportage on factories and historic sites, interviews of North Korean President Kim Il-song and the president of Kim Il-song University, and a grand debate on reunification.

The North Korean side requested that South Korean reporters make their reporting activities for 10 days from Tuesday through Aug. 22 and send 30 reporters.

The northern side said it would deliver letters of invitations and a note of guaranteeing the safety of South Korean visitors only if the second-round meeting Tuesday produces concrete accords.

Sodaeginyon had originally planned to begin their news coverage from last Saturday but once withdrew the plan as North Korea had not sent an invitation until Sunday morning.

Government Prohibits Second N-S Student Meeting

*SK1308031091 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network
in Korean 0200 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] The government has decided against a second round of meetings that the representatives of the South Korean Federation of the Seoul University Journalists [Sodeagiyon] expected to hold this afternoon with North Korea's Korean Students Committee at Panmunjom on visiting the North for journalistic purposes.

In a commentary released today, Choe Pyong-po, spokesman for the Ministry of the National Unification Board, said that the government has decided against today's meeting on the grounds that North Korea plans to limit Sodaegiyon's activities during its visit to cover the pan-national rally, although the government stated in its permit that it had not approved Sodaegiyon's coverage of the pan-national rally during its stay in the North and, in particular, North Korea proposed the working meeting on the day Miss Pak Sung-hui and Mr. Song Yong-sung are expected to return, thereby showing its clear intention to use the contact as an political instrument.

Spokesman Choe stressed: Nevertheless, there is no change in the fact that the Sodaegiyon had obtained permission for its visit to the North for journalistic purposes; and because the permit is valid for a certain period of time, the government plans to give a nod to Sodaegiyon's working contact with the North Korean side for its visit to the North for journalistic purposes if it holds the working contact after the pan-national rally, later than 15 August.

Police To Arrest Students on Way to Panmunjom

*SK1308040591 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network
in Korean 0300 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] Fifteen members of the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] departed for Panmunjom to welcome the North side's delegates who are expected to come to the South to attend the Great Festival of Youths and Students in the South and North and Abroad for Reunification.

The 15 Chondaehyop members, including Kang Yong-chan, a junior at Incheon College, chosen for the mission of welcoming the North Korean delegates, departed for Panmunjom this morning to welcome the North side's delegates after holding an inauguration meeting on the campus of Yonsei University.

Meanwhile, the police decided to bar the Chondaehyop delegates from marching to Panmunjom and to arrest them at a checkpoint that marks the boundary of Seoul.

Students Open Rally in Defiance of Korean Ban

*SK1208133591 Seoul YONHAP in English 1341 GMT
12 Aug 91*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP)—In defiance of the government's ban, some 1,000 students and dissidents opened a seven-day pan-national rally at Kyunghee University in Seoul Monday evening amid tight police cordon off the campus.

The opening ceremony began at 8 p.m., one hour behind the original schedule as police blocked the entrances of the campus. Hundreds of students were already in the campus from Sunday night.

The government banned the rally, saying the event could be abused for North Korea's propaganda purposes and that the government should be the only official channel of inter-Korean dialogue and exchange. The government proposed its own version of joint South-North celebration of the liberation day on Aug. 15 but it was flatly rejected by the North.

During the week-long rally, the organizers plan to hold welcoming ceremonies for the delegates from the overseas Korean communities, a reunification debate and a main meeting.

Chondaehyop, or the National Student Representatives' Council, is also planning to host a political conference and a reunification festival of Korean students between Wednesday and Friday.

Students Appear at Panmunjom Truce Village

*SK1308095591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0814 GMT
13 Aug 91*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—Two South Korean students on an illegal visit to North Korea appeared at the truce village of Panmunjom on Tuesday but did not attempt to cross the border.

Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung arrived in the North Korean section of Panmunjom at 11:20 A.M. in a fleet of buses with some 600 people, presumably members of the reunification march from Mt. Paektu in North Korea to Mt. Halla in the South.

After spending some 45 minutes in a pavilion, they walked toward the military demarcation line and appeared to be about to cross the border when they were stopped by some North Koreans, a South Korean Government official said.

The students and the North Koreans sang songs and chanted slogans near the pavilion before getting back on the buses and driving away at around 1:15 P.M., he said.

Spotted among the North Koreans at the truce village were Yo Yon-ku, a Presidium member of the Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland, and Choe Pong-chun, senior liaison officer for the inter-Korean prime ministers' talks, the official said.

The South Korean Government said earlier in the day it would allow Pak and Song to return home via the truce village, but no North Koreans could come with them. They will be arrested the moment they enter the South.

Olympic Committee Head Urges N-S Sports Talks

*SK1308092791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0827 GMT
13 Aug 91*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—Kim Chong-yul, president of the South Korean Olympic Committee (KOC), called on North Korea Tuesday to attend sports talks scheduled for Saturday.

In a telephone message to Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the North Korean Olympic Committee, the KOC president said the fifth round of inter-Korean sports talks should not be postponed any further as the two sides had to discuss sending joint teams to the 1992 Barcelona Olympics and other international events.

The North said Monday it would not continue the talks unless the south returned Yi Chang-su, a judoka who defected recently, and took "proper measures."

Yi, lightweight bronze medalist at the 1989 World Judo Championships and silver medalist in the 1990 Beijing Asian Games, took political asylum in a South Korean diplomatic mission in an unidentified European country last month. He arrived in Seoul on Aug. 4.

ROK-U.S. Secret Patent Pact Reported

*SK1208135891 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
9 Aug 91 p 1*

[Text] The secret patent agreement, which the United States and the ROK have been discussing since 1987 at the request of the United States, contains articles that unilaterally favor the United States. Therefore, the Ministry of National Defense has questioned the contents of the agreement. As a result, our attention is focused on developments in this issue.

A Ministry of National Defense official said on 8 August: "The agreement, which nearly complies with the U.S. request, is now in its final stage. If it is signed, as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has implied, a great difficulty may arise in military research development."

Some articles in the patent agreement say that information about an invention that is mainly related to military affairs and security should be jointly shared by the states that signed the agreement; that the country that acquired information from the other country should be obligated to keep the information secret; and that information cannot be used for purposes other than research and development. These are the main points of the agreement.

According to the agreement demanded by the United States, the articles include several restrictions: that the government that acquires information from the other

country should classify it as secret; that the state keeps the secret classification indefinitely as determined by the state furnishing the information; that the state that has acquired information from the other country cannot use it for purposes other than research; and that if a government wants to use the information, the state that has furnished it should authorize it in advance and then will receive royalties for its use.

A relevant official of the Ministry of National Defense said: "Over the past five years, the United States has filed approximately 5,000 applications for a secret military patent. However, our country has filed only four applications for the patent. Therefore, if the agreement is signed, the ROK will be unilaterally complying with the U.S. request."

It is expected that the secret agreement for a patent will increase the ROK's dependency on U.S. technology and reduce its will to develop technology independently. In addition, the government will pay more royalties for using it. Right after the 7 July declaration in 1988, as a safety device in light of the ROK's northern diplomacy, the U.S. Government again demanded that the ROK conclude the ROK-U.S. agreement [not further identified] and the secret patent agreement which says that the ROK must abide by the regulations concerning exports to the Communist bloc as decreed by the export coordinating committee.

Team Goes to USSR for Airline Victims Service

*SK1308072591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0658 GMT
13 Aug 91*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—An advance team left South Korea for the Soviet Union on Tuesday [12 August] to prepare for a Sept. 1 memorial service for Korean victims of the 1983 downing of KAL [Korean Air] Flight 007 near Sakhalin.

Hong Hyon-mo, chairman of the association of bereaved families, government officials and Korean Air representatives are on the team, which flew to Yuzhno Sakhalinsk.

A seaborne memorial service is planned near the island of Os Moneron, some 70 kilometers west of Sakhalin, for Korean victims of the shooting by a Soviet fighter. All 269 people aboard the plane died.

Moscow claimed the aircraft had violated Soviet airspace and was on a spy mission.

Some 150 people are to attend the memorial service, and the advance team will negotiate details of their lodging and schedule Aug. 31 to Sept. 2.

The advance team is due back Aug. 18.

Soviets Exchange Memorandum of Understanding

*SK1308063391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0505 GMT
13 Aug 91*

[Text] Pusan, South Korea, Aug. 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—The major ports of South Korea and the Soviet Far East exchanged a memorandum of understanding Monday in which they pledged sports, economic and cultural cooperation.

The memorandum, exchanged by Pusan Mayor Kim Yong-hwan and Vladivostok Mayor E.M. Blinov, is one step short of official ties between the city governments or a sisterhood agreement.

It calls for the well-matched historical, geographical and economic assets of the two ports to connect Pusan and its region of southeastern Korea with Vladivostok, Nakhodka and Vostochniy, city officials said.

Exchange and cooperation will first cover sports and art, they said.

Vladivostok, a city of 600,000 people and the gateway to resource-rich Siberia, will provide valuable opportunities for Pusan's fish, shipbuilding and trade businesses, they said.

"We are hoping for early establishment of sisterhood ties," Kim said. "We will conclude them as soon as we complete the necessary procedures with the local and central governments."

Shipping Firm Applies for Cargo Service to China

*SK1308022391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT
13 Aug 91*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—A South Korean shipping firm applied for permission last month to launch a joint venture regular general cargo service between Pusan in South Korea and Shanghai in China by the end of the year.

Chunkyung Shipping Co. filed an application with the Korea Maritime and Port Administration on July 5 for permission to form a joint venture with the China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corp. (Sinotrans), the company said.

If permission is forthcoming, the 50:50 joint-venture company will be incorporated in Hong Kong or Panama, but it will be run from Seoul, it said.

It will be capitalized at about 300,000 U.S. dollars and Chunkyung expects to lease a 5,000-ton vessel for use on the route with sailings every 10 days.

Chunkyung and Sinotrans agreed on the joint venture in principle in September 1988, but the plan was delayed by the Tiananmen Square pro-democracy movement, it said.

"We are assured of enough cargo on the line, based on our latest feasibility study," a spokesman for the company said.

Two Korea-Chinese joint-venture shipping companies currently ply the Pusan-Shanghai route. Kyunghwan Shipping Co. is a joint venture between Heung-a Shipping Co. and China Ocean Shipping Co., and Sinokor LTD. is a joint venture between Dongnama Shipping Co. and Sinotrans.

Firms Label Chinese Goods Made in North

*SK1308015291 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC
JOURNAL in English 12 Aug 91 p 3*

[Text] The Korean Customs Administration (KCA) has instructed custom houses to accurately confirm the country of origin of goods illegally brought into the country in the guise of north Korean-made items. In the event that north Korean goods are checked for customs clearance, the customs authority should examine whether a certificate of the country of origin is attached to the import declaration form, and seals on a bill of lading have been doctored or not.

This also goes for customs clearance of north Korean-made goods which are imported via Hong Kong or any other third country, KCA officials said. It also asked custom houses to closely examine the contract signed between a broker in a third country and a related north Korean firm, as well as a confirmation letter of sales.

Recently there have been instances of business firms importing Chinese-made goods by falsely declaring them north Korean-made. Such illegal importation occurs because north Korean-made goods are exempt from import duty, they said.

No Asks Takeshita's Cooperation in DPRK Talks

*OW1308080191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0650 GMT
13 Aug 91*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 KYODO—South Korean President No Tae-u told former Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Tuesday that Seoul has no desire for confrontation with North Korea, Japanese officials said.

No, meeting Takeshita and 41 other Japanese parliamentarians at the presidential Blue House, said South Korea hopes to move forward with talks with the North, and asked Takeshita's cooperation.

No also thanked Takeshita for asking China to back United Nations membership for both North and South Korea during his visit to Beijing in May, the officials accompanying Takeshita said.

Seoul and Pyongyang are virtually certain to be admitted—as separate states—to the world body in September.

On Tokyo-Seoul economic relations, No told Takeshita there has been no progress in either increasing the flow of technology to South Korea or reducing Seoul's chronic deficit in trade with Tokyo, the officials said.

Takeshita said he hopes Japan will be able to provide No with satisfactory figures on the technology issue by the end of the year.

He also promised No that Japan will keep Seoul's position in mind as it continues its normalization negotiations with North Korea, the Japanese officials said.

No has asked Japan not to open ties with North Korea before Pyongyang accepts outside inspection of its nuclear facilities, among other conditions, the officials said.

Asked by Takeshita to take concrete steps to control illegal South Korean fishing off the Japanese coast, No promised to implement "realistic" measures.

Takeshita, president of a Japanese parliamentary league for friendship with South Korea, is in Seoul for a meeting with the league's South Korean counterpart.

Trade Ministry Eases Rules on Chain Stores

SK1008023991 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 10 Aug 91 p 6

[Text] The Ministry of Trade and Industry has sharply relaxed regulations on chain store businesses to help the domestic small retail stores better compete with large foreign retailers in the open distribution market here.

Under the eased administrative decrees on converting separate retail shops into chain stores released yesterday, the items to be handled by these multiple shops will be expanded to also include such general industrial commodities as electronic appliances, furniture and garments.

"These are the great new business domains for the local mom-and-dad runned chain stores which are now dealing with only food, beverages and miscellaneous daily necessities," a ministry official said.

The ministry will, in principle, set no restriction on the kinds of item they will handle as long as the stores meet certain criteria on the number and business scale of their chain stores, he said.

The eased rules stipulate that a would-be "regular" chain store business, the parent company which directly own and operate stores, will obtain a business license only if it secures 11 retail stores each with a minimum space of 50 sq. meters and handling same number of items or more. Presently, an aspiring company-type chain store businessman should secure at least 10 or more supermarkets or 30 or more convenience stores each spaced 250 sq. meters or more.

In the case of "voluntary" chain store business, which provide only common merchandise and business guidance to affiliated stores, the minimum criteria were eased from 30 supermarkets or 50 convenience stores to 30 retail stores or 5 directly-operated retail shops plus 15 affiliated shops, according to the changed decrees.

The ministry also abolished limits on the chain stores' business regions to help them save transportation costs.

While widening the ways for conversion to chain store business by petty shops, the ministry leveled up the minimum initial capitalization for the company-type chain store firm from 300 million won (\$410,000) to 500 million won, and from 100 million won to 300 million won for the parent company of voluntary chain store business.

In another toughened rules, only those chain stores which meets more than 50 percent of their total turnover with purchases from their parent companies will be classified as chain store. Those stores which meet more than 50 percent their total sales from alcoholic beverage sales will be excluded from various financial subsidies, the official said.

Ferry Service To Begin Between Incheon, Tianjin

SK1008040491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT
10 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 10 (YONHAP)—A Korea-China ferry company will start a service between Tianjin and Incheon in mid-October, the Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA) said Saturday.

China's Tianjin Marine Shipping Co. and Korea's Cosmo Tiger Corp. would invest 1.5 million U.S. dollars in the 50-50 joint venture, a KMPA spokesman said.

"The tentative name of the joint-venture firm is Tianjin-Incheon International Passenger & Cargo Shipping Co.," a Cosmo official said. "But we hope to change the long name when Chinese officials visit Korea in the middle of the month."

Korean companies are investing in China, but no investments have been attempted in the opposite direction in shipping or in manufacturing. All ferry and container-ship joint ventures between Korea and China are based in Hong Kong or China, taking the form of Korean investments in China or other countries.

The Incheon-Tianjin line has political significance as the two ports are the gateways to the two capitals.

The Chinese Government has approved the joint venture and the Korean Government is to follow suit in mid-September.

Cosmo has put up 750,000 dollars and Tianjin has contributed 500,000 dollars in cash and 250,000 dollars in containers.

Cosmo hopes to use a 7,000-8,000-ton ferry and is contacting Japanese and Greek shipping agents to hire a vessel.

Firm Signs Contract To Export Buses to Kuwait

SK1308005591 Seoul YONHAP in English 2347 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—Asia Motors Co. of Korea has signed an 8 million-U.S.-dollar contract with Kuwait to export 400 25-seat intermediate buses to the Arab sheikdom.

An Asia official said it is the first export deal with Kuwait and that negotiations are under way for further sales of commercial or special vehicles, expecting Asia's Kuwait-bound shipments to reach 1,000 cars in 1992.

Government To Tighten Monetary Controls

SK1308075091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0605 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—To dampen over-consumption and improve South Korea's international balance of payments situation, the government will strengthen monetary controls and slow the construction boom, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said in a report to the ruling party Tuesday.

The current account deficit was 7 billion U.S. dollars at the end of July and will exceed the government's target of 3 billion dollars this year, the EPB report to the Democratic Liberal Party said.

Government policies will make exports more internationally competitive and stabilize the demand for crude oil, it said.

Exports will grow 12 percent in the second half of the year, as expected, and the export target of 73.5 billion dollars will be achieved easily, the report said.

Import growth will slow somewhat from the first half's 24.5 percent and a trade surplus is expected in the last quarter.

The international balance of payments deficit would be less than 2 percent of the gross national product and nothing to worry about, it said.

Imports of oil and oil derivatives, aircraft and construction equipment will decline in the second half.

Slowing the construction boom and stabilizing the money supply will also reduce imports, the report said.

Direct import barriers to improve the international balance of payments were difficult to erect because they could lead to trade friction, it noted.

Imports of consumer goods have increased with partial opening of the market, but they are an insignificant proportion of total imports, the report said.

An increase in capital goods imports will help improve the international balance of payments in the long run.

Of the 40.5 billion dollars of imports in the first half, imports for domestic use rose 29.9 percent to 28.1 billion dollars and those for export use rose 13.8 percent to 12.4 billion dollars.

The Trade and Industry Ministry has predicted, however, that the trade deficit will reach 8 billion dollars this year, 2 billion dollars over its goal of 6 billion dollars.

There will be a fresh deficit of 1.5 billion dollars in the latter half on a customs clearance basis, the Ministry said.

The Ministry said it would encourage companies to purchase domestically manufactured machines by extending them loans, a practice that was confined to foreign machines.

It will conclude a trade agreement with China at an early date and work out policies to promote petrochemical and steel exports.

Former Assemblymen Reportedly Plan New Party

SK1308024391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—Former senior politicians and opinion leaders are rumored to be either setting up a party or forming a group to press for an opposition merger prior to general elections early next year.

Former assemblymen Kim Ok-sun, Yim Chong-ki and Yu kap-chong are leading the effort and former vice National Assembly speaker Ko Hung-mon is initiating the negotiations, according to political sources.

They reportedly disagree on whether to work for a merger of the opposition and join the resulting party, or to create an entirely new party themselves.

Some of them are concerned a new opposition party would only deepen the rift between the current opposition parties, but others want an independent organization, the sources say.

The group is also said to include Kim Tong-kil, a well-known professor at Yonsei University, who quit the school months ago, but So Yong-hun, former president of the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS), on Tuesday denied that he was part of the group. He said he had "no intention whatsoever" of participating in politics.

Kim Ok-sun met with a former professor on Monday afternoon and they most likely discussed creating a new party, sources said.

The move comes as the ruling and opposition parties gear up for National Assembly and presidential elections.

Calls are getting louder for a merger to guarantee victory in the elections. Kim Tae-chung's main opposition New Democratic Party came under pressure to merge and reorganize after a devastating defeat in local elections in March and June.

Assembly Speaker Foresees Regional Body

SK1308022191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0052 GMT
13 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea's National Assembly speaker is working to establish a regional body this year to increase parliamentary cooperation among Asian-Pacific nations, National Assembly officials said Tuesday.

Speaker Pak Chun-kyu is to tour Japan and Indonesia for 10 days from Friday to discuss creation of the Asia-Pacific speakers' conference, which could be inaugurated in late December or early January if preparations go smoothly, the officials said.

Active negotiations will begin this month with Japan, Indonesia and Australia, they said.

Pak proposed forming the conference when his Australian counterpart Leo Mcleay visited here July 18-24. The two agreed they should initiate establishment of the conference.

"If all goes well, we hope to invite non-regional nations such as the United States to join, and possibly North Korea, Mongolia and China," one official said.

The plan is to inaugurate the projected forum in Australia, Hawaii or Bali, Indonesia.

Kim Yong-sam Talks to Reporters After Meeting

SK1108035391 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 11 Aug 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Choe Sang-hun]

[Text] Despite efforts to bring peace to the factional strife-torn ruling party, it is only a matter of time before the internal power struggle of the party erupts again, many political observers say.

The Friday meeting of President No and the ruling party's No.2 Kim Yong-sam at Chongwadae ended, as expected, with the two agreeing not to bicker over the political timetable until the year's end.

But skeptical observers yesterday said the controversy appeared to be in a temporary lull rather than having been put to rest.

"Kim appears to have restrained himself from pressing for his own political schedule during his weekly dialogue with the President, but it is just a matter of time for the matter to turn into a political tinderbox within the ruling party as long as the two hold basically different positions," said a senior ruling party official.

The executive chairman of the governing Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] himself hinted at the possibility of his dissent.

Following the hour-long Chongwadae meeting, Kim told reporters that he and President No had a "very satisfactory conversation" and found no change in their mutual trust.

But asked if his statement can be interpreted as meaning that all the differences between him and No have been settled, Kim said, "I'd rather not answer that question. I leave it up to your imagination."

Kim also refused to go into detail when he was asked by reporters to confirm the Chongwadae announcement that he and No agreed not to discuss the political timetable including the nomination of the DLP's next presidential candidate until the end of the year.

"All I can say is, as I said before, that we had sufficient and satisfactory talks," he said.

Kim and his followers had been insisting that the ruling party pick its presidential nominee before the parliamentary elections due early next year.

A life-time aspirant for the highest elected office, Kim hopes that once elected the ruling party's presidential candidate, he can grab power to nominate parliamentary candidates of his choice.

Fearing a lame-duck syndrome, President No has declined to make a commitment on the matter, leaving Kim jittery.

Kim, though much touted as the ruling party's next standard-bearer, faces strong resistance from the other factions.

Kim was reportedly especially irritated by the recent golf gathering of senior members of the anti-Kim factions in the ruling party.

The war of nerves between Kim and Chongwadae developed into a major brawl as a top presidential aide recently said that the ruling party's next presidential candidate would be picked via free competition rather than being handpicked by the President.

Kim said through his aides that he will no longer avoid open competition, drawing public eyes to the Friday meeting, the first since he made the indirect statement.

Meanwhile, as the tension surrounding the political timetable subsides at least in appearance, top Chongwadae officials and senior DLP members scrambled to shift responsibility to the press.

"There has not been any serious conflict within the ruling party over the political schedule. All the confusion was due to the speculative reporting of the press," insisted Son Chu-hwan, senior presidential secretary for political affairs.

Kim Yong-sam went even further. He said he found many stories in yesterday's newspapers "full of lies."

"I heard that aspiring reporters face stiff competition, but now I figure that it's competition among not-so-bright people," Kim said in a jibe aimed at the reporters.

When a reporter asked whether he and President No and opposition leader Kim Tae-chung would discuss constitutional change to adopt a cabinet system of government during their trip to the United Nations this September, he said, "You see, that's another bird-brained question."

Kim has adamantly opposed constitutional change, favoring the current presidential system.

President No invited the two Kims to join him on his visit to address the U.N. General Assembly.

Kim Yong-sam expressed his willingness to accompany No on the trip and, asked whether he would still do so if Kim Tae-chung turns down the invitation, he said he is not interested in whether the opposition leader will go or not.

Kim Yong-sam joined the ruling party in a three-party merger early last year.

DLP Official Urges Multiseat Electoral System

*SK1008024191 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 10 Aug 91 p 2*

[Text] A top ruling party official yesterday renewed his call for the inception of a multiseat parliamentary electoral system to reduce campaign funds and eliminate political corruption.

Pak Tae-chun, co-chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], stressed that the multiseat electoral scheme under which six to nine lawmakers would be picked from each district is needed for fresh election campaigns.

He said an "astronomical" amount of money was spent in the past elections. "The money should have been used to develop our industries," he told reporters.

Pak, who recently visited Japan, said Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu is going through difficulties in his drive to create single-seat voting districts for members of the House of Representatives to replace the current multiseat constituency system.

Kaifu, who took office in 1989 amid the Recruit stock-for-favors scandal involving many politicians of both the ruling and opposition parties, reportedly said he is determined to bring about reform in the electoral structure and other political areas.

Pak, who leads the ruling party's mainstream group, has been seeking to drum up support for the multiseat constituency system.

DLP Secretary-General Kim Yun-hwan was quoted as telling President No Tae-u Thursday that party officials have drafted two versions to the parliamentary electoral system.

One is to introduce a multiseat constituency system, and the other is to partly revise the current single-seat format, Kim said when he met President No at Chongwadae.

No earlier directed DLP officials to work out an ideal parliamentary electoral system.

The DLP's political-reform bills, if submitted, will surely face hard times within the DLP as well as against the main opposition New Democratic Party [NDP].

Kim Yong-sam, No. 2 man in the ruling party, and NDP leader Kim Tae-chung have expressed opposition to attempts to alter the parliamentary electoral system.

The DLP plans to begin negotiations with the NDP around Aug. 20 over whether the parliamentary constituency system should be changed. The next parliamentary elections are expected early next year.

The government party is studying the possibility of introducing a regional proportional representation system to help mitigate the growing provincialism, party sources said.

The government party's district chapter heads in the Cholla region earlier threatened to leave the party unless the parliamentary electoral scheme is revamped. The ruling party had produced no single lawmaker in the 1988 legislative elections in the Cholla region, the power base of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung.

Increasing Deficit Prompts Government Action

*SK1108011991 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Aug 91 p 8*

[By staff reporter Yim Chae-kwon]

[Text] Korea's balance of international payments falling deeply in the red has alarmed economic policy makers.

There is good news on the domestic economic front such as the stock market showing signs of recovery, national output increasing, and inflation easing a little, but the unwelcome news of a growing deficit in the current account balance outweighs all those.

The current deficit in the first half estimated at 5,840 million dollars cannot be taken lightly, experts say. In the month of July alone, Korea appears to have recorded a 1,200-1,300 million dollar deficit. The government is now increasingly worried, indicating the deficit may reach six to eight billion dollars at the year-end.

The ballooning current deficit is a great disappointment for the Economic Planning Board (EPB), hub of national economic management, which expected this year's current deficit to be around three billion dollars at the beginning of the year.

As alarm bells are ringing louder, economy-related ministers including Deputy Premier—Economic Planning Minister Choe Kak-kyu are scheduled to get together early this week to discuss the deficit problem.

There will be little to improve the two-year old problem. There is no way to stem imports when almost all doors have been opened for import goods. Korean exports, on the other hand, are stuck in a rut more or less, and will continue its sluggish march unless there is epochal quality improvement in Korean export products.

A Finance Ministry official said the government had decided to restrict foreign currency loans to companies in order to refrain them from importing high-budget facility equipment.

Experts say, however, government measures will make little difference even though they sound good. To bring about a turnaround in the Korea's balance sheet of international transactions, there should be structural changes in the domestic export industry, among others, they say.

The Korean export industry, which cannot rely on cheap labor as it used to, now fell compelled to find ways to become more competitive in the international market with quality products.

Reviving the exports is undoubtedly seen as a matter of survival for the Korean economy which has grown spectacularly while riding the engine of soaring exports in the late 1980s.

The deteriorating trade balance is now driving the nation's overall balance of payments into deep deficit. A nation's international balance of payments encompasses the exchange of goods and services plus transfer of capital between nations.

Nowadays, reports from economic organizations in Korea carry a sense of crisis when describing the trade deficit. The Korea Foreign Trade Association announced yesterday Korea's trade deficit in the first six months topped 6,500 million dollars. The organization said the figure will rise to 8,600 million dollars by the year-end, which is higher than the Trade-Industry Ministry's earlier estimate of eight billion dollars.

Debt Rises in May, Net Debt up 102 Percent

SK1308022491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0134 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea's swelling current account deficit added 1 billion U.S. dollars to the nation's gross foreign debt in May, bringing it to 36.21 billion dollars at the end of the month, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

Net external debt fell 1 million dollars to 9.7 billion dollars, it said. Net debt is gross debt less overseas assets such as foreign exchange holdings and credit on deferred payment exports.

Net foreign debt was 9.8 billion dollars at the end of April and is expected to reach 10 billion dollars, but it shrank in May due to a rise in Korea's assets abroad of 1.1 billion dollars to 26.51 billion dollars.

Gross external debt at the end of May was up 14.2 percent from 31.7 billion dollars at the end of 1990, and net debt was up 102.1 percent from 4.8 billion dollars.

Assets abroad were down 1.4 percent from 26.9 billion dollars at the end of last year.

The Ministry attributed the rise in gross foreign debt to the increase in overseas borrowing by Korean financial organizations in line with the growth in the current account deficit.

The current account deficit for the first six months is 5.498 billion dollars and net external debt is expected to surpass 10 billion dollars by the end of June.

Overseas borrowing by Korean banking organizations in the first half of the year amounted to 5.56 billion dollars, including 2.74 billion dollars in long-term borrowing and 2.82 billion dollars in short-term loans, up 4.8 times from all of 1990.

Foreign exchange holdings of the Bank of Korea stood at 13.64 billion dollars at the end of May, down 1.16 billion dollars from the end of last year and up 440 million dollars from a month ago.

Illegal Foreign Workers Numbers Increase

SK1308015091 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC JOURNAL in English 12 Aug 91 p 29

[Text] While foreign labor imports are being strongly insisted upon by Korean industrialists, an increasing number of foreigners have been found to be working illegally.

The Ministry of Justice and the National Police Headquarters said that the number of foreigners found illegally working in Korea jumped from 250 in 1989 to 1,159 last year.

The number has already reached 742 during the first half of this year. By nationality, 397 were from the Philippines, 33 were from Pakistan, 66 were from Bangladesh, 22 were from the U.S. and 204 were from other countries.

The number of Koreans who illegally employed foreigners reached 310.

*** First Communication Satellite To Be Up in 1995**

912C0241A Seoul CHUGAN MAEKYONG in Korean 22 May 91 pp 34-43

[Article by reporter Yi Ki-tong: "Korea's Space Industry"]

[Excerpts] **First Communication Satellite To Be Launched in 1995**

We wish we could move through the endless Milky Way aboard a UFO.

This may sound like a daydream, but when we think of the many daydreams that have become realities, it may not be a mere daydream after all.

The British science fiction writer Clark wrote in his 1945 novel *Wireless World* as follows: If an artificial satellite were launched over the earth at a certain altitude, it would circle around the earth at the same speed at which the earth revolves, keeping a constant distance from it. According to a computation, the altitude of this geostationary orbit would be 36,000 kilometers. A satellite at this altitude would be able to observe about half of the earth. Therefore, if three satellites were put up in the stationary orbit in three different positions, they could cover the entire earth except the poles.

Clark's vision, which in those days was treated as mere fiction, is behind the basic principle for the current concept of communications satellites. By applying the idea of a science fiction writer to reality, the United States, the Soviet Union, and other countries have put about 4,000 artificial satellites in a stationary orbit 36,000 km above the earth.

Further, they have developed spacecraft flying between the earth and the moon and between the earth and Mars and have even launched rockets to probe the solar system. The effort to free mankind from the confines of the earth and explore the endless expanse of space has opened up the unknown world to mankind.

4,000 Satellites in Stationary Orbit

Nowadays, we too are buoyant with the dream of moving into space. The "Mugunghwa-ho (Korea Sat)" program, the plan to launch the nation's first communication and broadcasting satellite, is in the countdown stage.

The launching is scheduled to take place in April 1995 or thereabout. If the satellite is launched safely into orbit, we will be able to open up a new horizon which will mark a milestone in the history of our development of space science and technology.

In other words, the level of our science and technology will soar as high as 36,000 km above the earth. From this altitude, it will be possible to move far out into space.

This may sound very remote, but D day, April 1995, is not too far off. Strictly speaking, we have burning charcoal on our feet, so to speak. We have to be in a hurry if we are to build and launch an artificial satellite in four years. But, in reality, our country is completely ignorant as far as satellite know-how is concerned. We have no experience in building and launching even a single artificial satellite. [passage omitted]

3-Stage Mugunghwa Program

The Mugunghwa satellite program, which was initiated only recently, will be carried out in three stages. First, the

plan calls for leasing a relay satellite currently positioned over the Pacific from the U.S. communication satellite firm, INTELSAT, for about five years from April 1992 through 1996 by paying a 6-billion won rent, and for venturing into building and launching the Mugunghwa satellite in the second stage.

In the second stage, foreign firms will be asked to build and launch the satellite for the target date set at April 1995, on condition that they transfer technology to Korean firms. In the third and final stage, a made-in-Korea communication satellite both in name and reality, built by Korean technology, will be launched. This is really an ambitious blueprint.

In connection with the satellite leasing plan for the first stage, Korean firms were recently invited to bid for the ground installations. Four Korean firms—Goldstar Information & Communications (technical tie-up with the Japanese firm, NEC), Daewoo (tie-up with the Canadian firm, Spar), Samsung Corporation (tie-up with the U.S. firm, Hughes), Taeyong Electronics (tie-up with the U.S. firm, GTE)—respectively formed joint ventures with U.S. firms to join in the bidding, and thus a four-way race is anticipated for the satellite program. The outcome of the bidding will be announced sometime between late May and early June. The earth stations to receive communications transmitted from the leased INTELSAT relay satellite are expected to cost a total of 38 billion won, including the construction cost of 15 billion won. A total of five earth stations in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, and Taejon, and 450 VSAT's (very small aperture terminals) will be built by the end of this year. When the Mugunghwa-ho is launched in 1995, the leased satellite will hand over the baton to Mugunghwa.

The foremost concern of domestic conglomerates is focused on the Mugunghwa-ho, which is scheduled to be launched in the second stage. They are anxious to land the order for launching this satellite. The building of the satellite will be entrusted to foreign firms, but everyone is eagerly awaiting the construction because of the merit of learning technology in the process. A satellite system is roughly divided into three parts: the body, the launch vehicle (thrust rocket), and the ground control system. Bids will be invited on or about 20 May for the satellite body and ground control system, on which the largest monetary interest is at stake, and the outcome of the bidding will be announced in late July.

The Communications Ministry and Korea Telecommunications Company, which are in charge of the Mugunghwa satellite program, have adopted the policy of evaluating the bids by taking into consideration performance, management, cost efficiency, and technology transferability. As a matter of fact, to drastically upgrade our space science and technology, which is still in an infantile stage, fairness in screening should be insured first in the bidding race for the Mugunghwa satellite, which will serve as the first test case for judging the fairness of all the screening processes which will follow. This is because the international bidding is the

beginning process. Only when all processes ranging from the building of Mugunghwa-ho to its launch are carried out successfully will it be possible for our satellite and space industry, a field which is practically barren now, to move into a proper orbit.

All-Out Race Among Big Four

Financial circles are tense with expectations as the competitive bidding for the Mugunghwa satellite is around the corner.

The firms which are burning with a desire to win the bidding for the artificial satellite to make an enormous gain out of the project have been narrowed down to the "big four", namely, Samsung, Hyundai, Goldstar, and Daewoo. The top four firms in the ranking of domestic corporations will participate in the bidding to become the king of kings.

Depending on which of the four gets the primary ticket in this race, there is room for a change in the ranking of firms and in the financial landscape. It is a very heated race because in addition to the vast scale of the satellite program, the program offers an opportunity to learn and brush up on advanced space science and technology.

Fierce Fight Foreseen Due to Ripple Effects

The Korean version of "Star Wars" is heating up for the purpose of putting not only high-tech via-satellite communication service but also peripheral industries, such as electronics, machines, computers, metals, and chemicals, into orbit.

Samsung has plunged into the race for hegemony in collaboration with the world's largest satellite manufacturer, Hughes; Hyundai has organized an international consortium led by the American Loral Space Systems and participated in by France's Alcatel and Italy's Alenia.

Goldstar has asked the American GE and the British Marconi Space for assistance; and Daewoo is contemplating having a showdown by riding on the back of the French Matra and the American TRW, with the British Aerospace [BAe] at the head.

In brief, the front court of the Korean financial community has suddenly turned into the largest battleground in history for the world's top satellite manufacturers.

In the initial stage, these domestic and foreign allied forces will vie for the right to manufacture the satellite body and the ground control system, excluding the launch vehicle. The body and the ground control system are the core of the satellite program and the goose that lays the golden eggs.

The total manufacturing cost of the Mugunghwa-ho is estimated at 300 billion won, of which the body will account for 170 billion won and the ground control system 30 billion won. The remaining 100 billion won or so will be spent on building the launch vehicle. Therefore, primarily, the winner in the "big four" match will land contracts

which will amount to two-thirds of the total project cost, and will have made a lucky hit to boot, which will give it an added advantage in the second round of bidding.

If so, who will receive the lucky key and begin to collect the golden eggs?

SAMSUNG

Exclusive Contract Has Been Signed With Hughes and a Groupwide Cooperation Arrangement Made

According to Samsung's strategy, it will use Samsung Corporation, which is most outstanding in marketing and lobbying skills within the Samsung group, as the contact point to land the contract on the satellite project. Under this strategy, Samsung displayed its muscle last September by signing with Los Angeles-based Hughes Company a contract granting it an exclusive right in supply of Hughes-made satellite bodies and in Hughes' satellite communications service in Korea.

At the same time, it also signed an agency contract with Hughes Network System, a Hughes subsidiary, concerning earth satellite communications equipment.

Earlier, Samsung set up a satellite manufacture support firm named Skydata in the United States jointly with Hughes. In this way Samsung has launched a top secret operation to board the Mugunghwa express satellite on the back of Hughes.

Samsung has organized a groupwide collaboration system with Samsung Corporation at the center and participated in by Samsung Electronics, Samsung Aerospace, and Samsung General Institute of Technology, in order to get ready for advanced technology transfer from Hughes.

Samsung's strategy calls for an all-out effort to accumulate a considerable level of technology and experience except the key technologies Hughes is reluctant to give. As far as possible, Samsung wants to participate in the manufacture of major components, such as the payload, bus (satellite body), and ground control equipment (TTNC). However, in view of Hughes' reluctance to transfer key technology, it is worth watching in what form the division of labor will be carried out.

In its PR operation, Samsung is driving home the idea that Hughes is the world's largest satellite manufacturer and launcher. So far, Hughes has launched as many as 500 or more satellites into earth orbit, holding a 70-percent market share, the highest in the world.

This claim is contradictory to the claims of other competitors. They say that Hughes' market share is far below the level advertised by Samsung.

Samsung also claims that Hughes has received orders for 24 satellites since 1988, leading all other firms in the world.

The Hughes satellite model which Samsung will exhibit here in the future is a middleweight stationary satellite called HS376W.

Samsung claims that the HS376W model is Hughes' leading model and has excellent performance, and yet its manufacturing cost is relatively low because it is light. This implies that this model has a competitive edge and is expected to lead its rivals in the competitive bidding.

Samsung also claims that the HS376W model is such a universally recognized commercial satellite used in computer communications, telephone, broadcasting, and cable TV service that 27 satellites of the same model have been launched in advanced countries, such as the United States and the United Kingdom.

HYUNDAI

Battle Line Has Been Consolidated Through the Acquisition of Loral's Share and the Organization of Special Project Team

With the international bidding for the Mugunghwa satellite around the corner, Hyundai put a special project team into full operation in order to succeed in landing the order for the satellite.

On the heels of signing a collaboration agreement with the U.S.-based Loral Space Systems in March, Hyundai recently organized a joint project team for the Mugunghwa satellite program.

Hyundai's technological collaboration formula draws attention because it is radically different from those of its rivals, Samsung, Goldstar, and Daewoo. Hyundai has entered into a joint operation quite naturally by acquiring part of the Loral group's shares.

The Loral group, with which Hyundai will form a team, is in fact a multinational corporation. As for the current distribution of the Loral group's shares, reportedly America's Loral, which is the parent body and the leading stockholder of the group, accounts for 51 percent of the total shares, with the remaining 49 percent divided among four foreign companies, namely, Alcatel and Aerospatiale—both French satellite manufacturer—Italy's Selenia Spazio and Japan's Mitsubishi.

This group of satellite manufacturers, except Japan's Mitsubishi, have formed a joint front with Hyundai to vie for the Mugunghwa-ho manufacturing project.

In a sense this means that five manufacturers from four different countries have formed a multinational satellite development company in order to win the ticket to the Mugunghwa-ho.

The Hyundai group is consolidating its battle array with Hyundai Electronics, which is not a general trading firm but a communications equipment and semiconductor maker, at the center. The special project team was inaugurated early this year.

This special satellite project team is made up of 30 or more elite members working in the Hyundai Electronic Information & Communications System, the communications development group, and the electronics research institute. In addition, Hyundai formed the "space project headquarters" with Loral on 11 May, raising a battle-cry for victory for the Mugunghwa-ho.

The space project headquarters is headed by an executive director, and its command post is staffed by seven executive officers. One managing director sent from Loral is working on the Korea Sat program.

Besides, there are these other groups under the direct control of the Hyundai group headquarters: a domestic operation team, an overseas operation team, a technology team, a satellite body team, and a ground station team, in addition to the Planning Office, which will be in charge of the overall schedule for the satellite project.

In the Loral space factory in San Jose, California, eight Hyundai engineers are stationed on a permanent basis, communicating with their home company. According to belated reports, they formed a joint task force named Korea Sat team with Loral engineers, through which they are coordinating with the host company on matters relating to drawing up technology transfer plans and preparing tenders.

When a project is launched to build a Korea Sat satellite, there will be a division of labor, with Loral building the satellite body and Alcatel and Selenia jointly supplying electronic communications parts.

Hyundai Electronics gained experience in building a ground station in 1984 by participating in the remodeling and maintenance work of the Kumsan-Poun area ground station by receiving the orders from Korea Data Communications. It received orders from Korea Data Communications last March for the construction of two INTELSAT Standard A ground stations. Accordingly, Hyundai Electronics is expected to take part in the construction of ground stations under the Mugunghwa-ho program.

LUCKY-GOLDSTAR

All-Out Support Arrangement Has Been Made Centering on Newly Inaugurated Project Team; GE and Marconi Are To Cooperate

With Goldstar Information & Communications leading the van, Lucky Goldstar signed a business collaboration agreement with America's Electric Astro Company on 20 November last year on forming a partnership. For the purpose of augmenting its technological foundations, Goldstar has recently drawn Britain's Marconi, which is very strong in the area of satellite payload, onto the team.

Lucky Goldstar has made a groupwide all-out support arrangement by bringing together affiliated computer and communications companies, such as Goldstar Company, Goldstar Precision, Goldstar Industrial Systems,

and Goldstar Instrument & Electric, with the satellite communications project group set up in Goldstar Information & Communications as the main axis.

Lucky Goldstar claims that GE is one of the two foremost satellite manufacturers in the world side by side with Hughes and its products are superior in terms of cost effectiveness, reliability, and technology. In addition, Lucky Goldstar says that upon becoming its partner, GE is showing signs that it will cooperate not only in the immediate Mugunghwa-ho project but also agree to help develop domestic components and make gradual technology transfer in connection with the manufacture of second-generation satellites.

The group also points out that unlike Hughes' satellites, GE-made satellites have the merit of being equipped with three-axes attitude control system, the adoption of which is becoming a dominant trend. The satellite body is roughly divided into two types, the cylindrical (spin) type and the three-axes type, depending on its form. The spin type which is adopted by Hughes is not fit for medium or large-size satellites because of its inefficient use of solar cells.

On the other hand, satellites of the three-axes type manufactured by GE provide a high degree of attitude stability and make it easier to increase the payload. For this reason, the three-axes type is becoming more and more popular because it suits the trend toward a higher thrust and larger size which set in beginning in the latter half of the 1970's.

Even Hughes, which is known for the spin type, reportedly has switched its development policy in favor of a three-axes type similar to that used by GE for the manufacture of future satellites.

Third, according to the data on the survey the Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications conducted in connection with Japan's own satellite program, as of March 1989, 253 out of the total of 389 satellites launched in various countries were of the three-axes type. This proves that the three-axes type is more popular than the spin type.

Lucky-Goldstar and GE claim that a check on the number of the satellites made to order since 1980 by GE, the originator of the spin type, and by Hughes, the originator of the three-axes type, shows that GE is ahead of Hughes with the ratio of 46 to 39.

A survey shows that about 200 out of the 253 three-axes type satellites currently flying in space are GE-made, with the remaining 50 or so manufactured by European satellite manufacturers.

In the success rate in satellite launching, the three-axes type has turned out to be far superior to the spin type. According to the data compiled by the Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, as of March 1989, out of 106 spin type satellites launched, 17 failed, scoring a success rate of 84 percent.

On the other hand, out of 253 three-axes type satellites launched, 244 went into orbit and only nine crashed to earth.

It is interesting to note that by producing these statistics based on the data analyses made by the Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Lucky-Goldstar is trying to prove that GE is ahead of Hughes in terms of the world trend as well as in terms of performance and reliability of the products.

DAEWOO

BAe Technology Will Be Introduced and Specialized Hard-Core Firms Mobilized

Daewoo, just like Samsung, has picked Daewoo Corporation, a general trading firm, as a starter in an attempt to shut out all the opponents in the Korea Sat race.

Late last year, by following the example of Lucky-Goldstar, Daewoo entered into a business tie-up with British Aerospace Co (BAe), a world-class aircraft and satellite communications manufacturer in which Britain takes great pride.

BAe has a joint business contract with America's TRW, which has been deeply involved in the NASA satellite project, and with the French Matra Company, one of the world's top eight satellite development firms. Therefore, with a tie-up with these firms, Daewoo is expected to have a fierce race with other competitors.

Daewoo will form a joint front with BAe, TRW and Matra, with BAe as the leader.

Reportedly, if joint production is to be launched, BAe, the lead contractor, will be responsible for the construction of the main body and ground control system while taking overall charge of the total project ranging from system designing to manufacture and assembly. TRW, on the other hand, will be responsible for the construction of payload, and Matra for part of the frame.

According to the arrangement, Daewoo will learn technology to the fullest extent possible by participating in the project in the form of consortium with these foreign firms. Not only Daewoo affiliates such as Daewoo Electronics, Daewoo Communications, and Daewoo Heavy Industries but also other Korean hard-core communication companies will participate in the project as subcontractors.

The merit of easier technology transfer is the primary reason Daewoo has chosen BAe as its partner. Daewoo says that unlike U.S. firms which are reluctant to transfer technology, BAe is showing a positive attitude toward technology transfer.

An interested source intimates that BAe is showing readiness to transfer even vital technologies by going far beyond the original expectations. For Daewoo, however, the problem is rather that it lacks preparations for receiving technology transfer.

Daewoo says that Spain, India, and other developing nations have launched most of their satellites with the backing of BAe and other European firms, not American.

Consideration for the EC integration scheduled for 1992 is another reason Daewoo has chosen BAe. A Daewoo official confided that his firm could not ignore the massive European power which will result from EC integration.

According to Daewoo's assessment, when EC integration is realized, no one can easily rule out the possibility that Europe will overturn the American supremacy.

As Daewoo claims, BAe is already known as a powerful hitter. It is far ahead of the rest with its share of the European satellite market exceeding 60 percent.

In recent years, BAe has accumulated an excellent satellite launching record and experience by launching over 20 communications satellites jointly with Matra, France's largest satellite manufacturer.

3 Trillion Won Ripple Effect, Epochal Progress in TV, Communication Service

With the launching of the Mugunghwa-ho as momentum, our science and technology is expected to continue to make brilliant progress. In addition, it is certain that the Mugunghwa project will play a decisive role in upgrading related areas. Moreover, the popularization of high-tech wireless telecommunications will strike deep roots, literally bringing about a revolutionary change in the daily lives of our people.

Technological Innovations

Development of Key S&T Will Spur Accumulation of Technological Know-How in All Areas

First, the level of space science and technology will be upgraded considerably. Our technical personnel will participate in all aspects of the Mugunghwa program, including designing, assembly, manufacture, and testing, and learn key technologies, whereas the ground equipment will be developed locally. In this process, our country will accumulate know-how in space science and technology.

It is the vision of our government authorities that Korea will be able to consolidate the foundations for its own independent satellite technology and move into overseas space industries and markets from the year 2000 on. In other words, Korea will begin to export space industry-related systems and technologies overseas.

To this end, the government imposes the condition that foreign firms sign sub-business contracts with local Korean firms in the manufacture of the Mugunghwa-ho and related ground control systems. The purpose is to have Korean subcontractors assemble and supply some components so that they may learn technologies first-hand.

Particularly, it is an unshakable determination of our government to place an average of 30 Korean engineers a year on the project sites during the three year period in which the satellite body will be designed, manufactured, and tested. These domestic engineers will come from various fields. They will be made up of engineers from Korea Communications Corporation to learn satellite system operating technology and ground control installation technology; engineers from Korea Electronics Research Institute to learn technologies associated with the communications system technology and components; engineers from Korea Aerospace Research Institute to learn technology associated with the bus; and engineers from various firms. Included in this scheme is a plan to train nine domestic engineers who will design the next-generation communication satellite system which will be launched after the year 2000.

The prevailing view is that the ripple effects which the satellite development program will have on peripheral industries will be enormous. This is because satellite technology is a compendium of technologies in all fields including electronic engineering, mechanical engineering, aeronautics, physics and chemistry, and computers, metals, communications.

Experts call it gigantic composite technology, total engineering, or systems engineering. The accumulation of this total technology will have a ripple effect on others.

Some experts estimate that in monetary terms, the ripple effects will generate new demand amounting to 2 to 3 trillion won within five years.

Life Style

Poor TV Reception Areas Will Disappear Completely, the Satellite Will Be Used for Public Safety, Defense, Administrative Purposes

On the other hand, satellite communications offer broad-area high-speed data transmission, picture transmission, and other high-tech services which ground broadcast cannot provide. In addition, our life style is expected to change radically because satellite communications will eliminate poor reception areas; make various modes of telecast available, such as CATV and HDTV; and contribute to improving telecommunications in remote mountainous areas and on islands.

The Mugunghwa-ho will be equipped with a total of 15 transponders (relaying devices). Inasmuch as the Mugunghwa-ho will be a multiple-function satellite capable of providing communications and broadcasting services, three transponders will be used for broadcast relay purposes and the remaining 12 for communications.

The 12 communications transponders will include three for video use including teleconferences and CATV, one for station-to-station relay, one for remote areas and emergency service, and six for low-/high-speed data

transmission for government and other public organizations, and banks, mass media, and business firms.

From this, one can get an idea of the various uses and effects of the satellite communications.

For example, satellite communication does not require ground relay facilities, and all that it needs is earth stations in mountainous areas.

Satellite communication is not affected by typhoons or other natural calamities. Its service can cover a vast area. The cost and quality of service is the same without regard to difference in distance; accordingly, it proves its merit in long-distance communications. In other words, it is economical. It has also the merit of effectively coping with the overcrowded broadcasting channels.

To watch TV broadcasts at home directly from the communications satellite, you need a parabola antenna just as you do when you watch a Japanese station. If you set up a small antenna with a diameter of 40 centimeters, you can get a clear picture on your TV despite the long distance.

You can watch programs without going through a local earth relay station, and there will be no interference to the reception or double images no matter where you live and what your surroundings may be.

In North Korea, people will be able to watch KBS or MBC TV programs by using an antenna with a diameter of 40 to 90 centimeters (about 45 centimeters in Pyongyang). Korean residents living in Jilin Province, China, and Osaka, Japan, will be able to watch Korean TV programs live by using an antenna with a diameter of 1 meter and 20 centimeters.

By using station-to-station relays or relays between the on-the-spot coverage team and the station via satellite, it

becomes possible to relay cable TV programs or cover live what is happening on the spot.

As shown by CNN during the recent Gulf War, a newscast is possible from a mobile earth station. The age of special video relay for meetings and lectures will be ushered in.

Telephone circuits and high-speed data services will be made available by linking out-of-city switchboards in areas surrounding a major city.

Satellite communication is also effective in special communications. Thanks to its mobility and promptness, satellite communication can be used for emergency purposes related to public safety, national defense, administrative operations, and disaster relief. Satellite communication proves its value also in the prosecution of war.

In addition to home uses, by setting up very small aperture terminals (VSAT's) on the ground, business firms and administrative offices can build their own closed-circuit communications network so that various communications services may be made available between the home office and its branches. This is what they call a private network. Generally speaking, a private network can be classified into high-speed, medium-speed, and low-speed networks depending on the number of connection circuits at the terminal stations.

As to specific uses of communications of varying speed, high-speed communication is used for high-speed file transmission, super high-speed facsimile transmission, and multiplex voice telephone service, in addition to on-screen conferences.

Medium-speed communications provide video telephone service and high-speed facsimile transmission, and low-speed data service, whereas low-speed communication is used for facsimile and computer terminal transmission and telex and low-speed data services.

Burma

12 Die in Karen Insurgent Attack on Trawlers

BK0708141991 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Aug 91

[Excerpt] Members of the terrorist insurgent KNU [Karen National Union] have been disrupting regional peace and tranquillity and seizing fishing trawlers and killing the innocent fishing boat workers. Accordingly, at 2200 on 28 July, a KNU terrorist insurgent group attacked three fishing boats trawling at sea off Lelun village in Kyunzu Township, Tenasserim Division, and in the process, killed 12 trawler workers and seriously wounded two others.

While the three trawlers—the Myo Win Nwe owned by U Aye Myint of Thaketa ward in Mergui; the Nay Aung Htoo belonging to U San Tin; and the Nay Aung Kyaw owned by Daw Aye Than—were trawling at sea off Lelun village in Kyunzu Township at 2200 on 28 July, 10 KNU terrorist insurgents arrived and tied up 14 trawler workers. They then used light firearms to mercilessly shoot and kill the workers without any reason.

Because of the shooting, 12 workers died on the spot while two others suffered serious casualties. [passage omitted]

National League Representative Faces Charges

BK0708144891 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Aug 91

[Excerpt] The National League for Democracy [NLD] Headquarters had instructed state, divisional, and township NLD branches to cooperate with the authorities if invited to join in the commemorative events for Martyrs Day [on 19 July] and to obtain permission from the authorities in engaging in merit-making activities and food offering to monks to mark the event. Despite the directive, the NLD branch of Oktwin Township held an assembly following the offering of food to monks on 19 July. Township NLD Secretary U Hla Myint officiated as secretary of that meeting while Chairman U Khin Maung Win and Khin Tun, youth affairs in charge for Pegu Division, delivered speeches at the meeting.

In this connection, authorities summoned the people concerned for investigation. On 22 July, when authorities raided U Khin Maung Win's residence to bring him in, they found three books pertaining to underground lottery and two cash receipt voucher books.

The underground lottery books were for the lottery that opened on 16 July. U Khin Maung Win confessed that he himself was the bookie and had sold the lottery tickets for his own personal gain.

U Khin Maung Win, who is an elected representative for Oktwin Township constituency, will be charged under the Gambling Act. In addition to the charge, investigations are being made so that further action can be taken

against U Khin Maung Win as well as U Hla Myint and U Khin Tun for making antigovernment speeches on Martyrs Day.

SLORC Amends Law on 'Destructionist Elements'

BK0908141291 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Aug 91

["Full text" of Law No. 11/91, "Law Amending the Law Safeguarding the State from the Danger of Destructionist Elements," issued by the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] on 9 August]

[Text] The SLORC enacts the following law.

1. The law shall be known as the Law Amending the Law Safeguarding the State from the Danger of Destructionist Elements.

2. The provision—not more than 180 days at a time and up to a total of three years—contained in Article 14 of the Law Safeguarding the State from the Danger of Destructionist Elements shall be substituted with the provision—not more than one year at a time and up to a total of five years.

3. The provision—according to the law—contained in Article 19 of the Law Safeguarding the State from the Danger of Destructionist Elements—shall be substituted with—an order from the central body.

4. Article 21 shall be deleted from the Law Safeguarding the State from the Danger of Destructionist Elements.

Signed: Saw Maung, senior general, SLORC chairman

Minister, PRC Delegation Discuss Plane Sale

BK0908143191 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Aug 91

[Text] (Li Shang Gwe), managing director of China National Aerotechnology Import and Export Corporation, PRC, and Hu Bin, project manager, called on Lieutenant General Tin Tun, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and minister for transport and communication and for social welfare and labor, at the minister's office at 1300 today.

At the meeting, frank and cordial talks were held on matters concerning airline traffic, the sale of four-engine Y-8 airplanes, and leases for aircraft.

U Khin Maung Thein, managing director of Inland Water Transport and responsible personnel also attended the meeting.

Paper on Form of State, Constitution

BK1008121091 Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 7 Aug 91 pp 5, 11

[Text] In a country like Myanmar [Burma], which has a multiracial society [preceding two words rendered in

English] and where many indigenous races and nationals reside who do not belong to any particular indigenous race, there is a constant danger of the disintegration of the state brought about by the break up of unity; and such a situation is indeed dreadful.

Due to this possibility, the head of state must be responsible for the unity of the nation in order to control and prevent this grave and dangerous situation. Such provision can be seen in the constitutions of most countries. For example, in Thailand, the king is the symbol of unity [preceding seven words rendered in English]. Similarly, in Pakistan and India, the presidents of the respective countries represent unity and are defenders of it, and that is why they are bestowed with special powers. The Thai monarch has the power to dissolve the legislative assembly, appoint the prime minister and the government, and also cancel such appointments. In a similar way, the president of Pakistan has been bestowed with such special powers. Taking into consideration the fact that the president mainly represents the country, Myanmar should be called the Republic of Myanmar [preceding three words rendered in English].

A constitution should consist of basic principles. Only then can the purpose of the constitution be attained. The basic principles depend on the political system desired by the people and the basic political ideas to implement it. As an example, the objective of the 1974 constitution was to develop socialism and the basic principle that gave life to socialism was the Law of Correlation of Man and His Environment. In reality, during the drawing up of the 1947 constitution, although the people wished to build a socialist system, under the prevailing restrictions of the time the socialist system—which was the declared national goal—did not materialize. It was because there were inadequate basic principles in the constitution to formulate a socialist system.

The basic principles of the 1974 constitution were clearly stated in Chapter 2: "Socialism is the goal of the state. The economic system of the state is the socialist system of economy. The state structure is based on socialist democracy. The state shall be completely free of exploitation of man by man and one national group by another." It also stipulated which class and mass interests the state shall protect. It also spells out the powers of the three branches of state power, the rights and duties of citizens, the qualifications of people for service in state organs of power, the ownership and management of all natural resources, and the explanation of the basic principle of equality.

In the present era in Myanmar, there are strong desires for equality. It can be seen that these desires are defined in Chapter 2—Fundamental Rights—of the 1947 constitution. In writing a new constitution, it will be very beneficial to study Chapter 2 of both the 1947 constitution and the 1974 constitution. Based on the concrete conditions of the country, the qualifications of people who are eligible to serve in the central organs of power—especially those who are eligible to be in organizations

that execute the three branches of power—should be stated in the fundamental rights chapter.

It is of great importance for weak multiracial countries like ours, that are situated between the super powers, to defend themselves from any foreign interference and influence. Therefore safeguards must be taken to exclude people who might have foreign influence, have less patriotic spirit, and lack any idea of preserving national dignity, from any influential positions that can determine the destiny of the country.

Our country has suffered the bitter experiences of a bureaucratic government. It will be very foolish, indeed, even to think about reverting to such a system. Chapter 3—State Structure—of the 1974 Constitution provides for the principles of a system of central leadership and regional implementation. It is natural to have weaknesses in civil administration in the situation where there is only one political party. To have the right to local self-administration manifests the principle of autonomy, and the essence of autonomy is self-administration by persons elected by the local people.

According to the 1974 constitution, the administrative regions were divided into four levels. Experience based on these conditions warrants the creation of a new level between the township and the state or divisional level. As there are far too numerous townships under the immediate jurisdiction of a state or division, a new level of administration, for instance, township zone or district, should be created. However, the principle of autonomy for the indigenous races may be weak in practice in states and division where there are many indigenous groups. Therefore, it will be smoother and more convenient if the central government directly supervises the township or district administrative bodies to which the rights and powers of former divisional-level organizations have been transferred.

If township zone or district level administrative bodies are entrusted with the three branches of power to a degree determined by local conditions, the principle of autonomy will prove to be effective and successful.

There are many indigenous racial groups with sizeable populations in Myanmar, and their population, where they constitute a majority, is distributed across the board from two or three townships to five or six townships—for example, the Wa and the Pa-O. By combining the townships where a particular race constitutes a majority and merging them into an autonomous township zone, the wishes of that race could be fulfilled and a suitable administration to execute the three branches of power could be established. Local administrative and legislative bodies can also be elected in similar township zone levels. In judicial matters, the state and divisional-level judicial employees could completely settle judicial matters in the township zones. Divisional-level departmental officials could be included when forming the

local administrative and legislative bodies for the township zones. In determining township zone-level autonomous regions, the wishes of the townships concerned and the statistics of the racial population should be the basis for consideration.

There would only be the state government above the level of the autonomous township zones. The racial, legislative, and other matters of the autonomous township zones could be managed by the bicameral assembly and the two chambers of the assembly could use both the election and the representation system.

The major duties of the People's Assembly should be legislation. However, Peoples' Assembly representatives should have the right to become members to the cabinet appointed by the chief executive—the president. It is suggested that precise procedures should be defined for matters both chambers will decide on by vote and those each chamber will decide by itself.

Nowadays, although the majority of people advocate forgetting all the events of the past when there is a change from one era to another or from one system to another, senior Armed Forces officials have shed light on events in the country with which they are familiar; these include the speeches and deeds of the former leaders and historical, legal, and other events of which today's youth may not be aware. The responsible senior Armed Forces officials have therefore presented this information with good faith to the people residing in the country so that they will understand these events.

According to one Myanmar proverb: Regardless of whether others care or not, it is one's own concern. May (you all) serve the country with sincerity and good faith.

Cambodia

National Assembly Standing Committee Meets

*BK1308115991 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT
13 Aug 91*

["Communique on the Outcome of the Meeting of the National Assembly's Standing Committee"—read by announcer]

[Text] At 0700 on Monday, 12 August 1991 at the National Assembly office, a meeting was held by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly under the chairmanship of National Assembly Chairman Comrade Chea Sim to examine the Council of Ministers' reports concerning the socioeconomic task, state budget, military and security and foreign affairs works, and some draft laws to be included in the agenda of the upcoming 21st ordinary session of the first National Assembly.

The meeting ended at 0900 on Tuesday 13 August 1991 with a high sense of responsibility in an atmosphere of national solidarity.

Hun Sen Greets SRV's Vo Van Kiet on Election

*BK1308144291 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
13 Aug 91*

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, recently conveyed a congratulatory message to Comrade Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

The message read: On behalf of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers and the Cambodian people as well as in my own name, I would like to extend the warmest greetings to you, comrade, on your appointment as the chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. I am very pleased and firmly confident that with you as the most talented leader, the brotherly Vietnamese Government and people will certainly achieve new, still greater successes in the implementation of the national reform and construction policies—defined by the seventh party congress—in the transition toward socialism.

As for the close relations of solidarity and friendship and cooperation between our two countries, Cambodia and Vietnam, they will continue to develop fruitfully and strengthen endlessly.

May you, comrade, have the best of health and score greater successes in the performance of your noble tasks.

Leaders Greet Afghan Leaders on National Day

*BK1208125891 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1106 GMT 12 Aug 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 12—President of the State Council Heng Samrin, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen have extended warmest greetings respectively to Najibollah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan; and Fazl Haq Khaleqyar, prime minister of Afghanistan, on their country's 72nd National Day (August 19).

The congratulatory messages said: "We are pleased to note that the bond of friendship and solidarity between our two peoples have been unceasingly strengthened and developed.

"We highly appreciate the great achievements in all spheres, especially in national defence, obtained by the people and the Armed Forces of Afghanistan."

The messages wished the Afghan leaders good health and success in national reconciliation and the Afghan people prosperity and happiness.

On the same occasion, Foreign Minister Hor Namhong has also sent a message of greetings to his Afghan counterpart, Mr. Abdol Wakil.

Nationwide Rice Planting Results Updated

*BK1208062791 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT
12 Aug 91*

[Text] This year's rainy-season rice production by our peasants throughout the country is proceeding successfully and in a more rapid pace than the same period of last year.

By 3 August, our peasants throughout the country tilled more than 663,300 hectares of land—82,900 hectares more than last year, planted more than 83,500 hectares of rice—13,600 hectares more than last year, and sowed and transplanted more than 349,500 hectares of rice or 18 percent of the plan.

The pace of this year's rice production amounts to 43,900 hectares more than the same period of last year.

In addition to rice, our peasants planted more than 52,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops—1,180 hectares more than last year, and more than 18,900 hectares of industrial crops—13,900 hectares more than last year.

Ranariddh: Phnom Penh Forces Break Cease-Fire

*BK1308113691 Hong Kong AFP in English 1000 GMT
13 Aug 91*

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 13 (AFP)—Phnom Penh government forces have attacked guerrilla positions in Cambodia's central Kompong Thom Province, a guerrilla official said here Tuesday. Non-communist forces loyal to Prince Norodom Ranariddh were shelled in Stoung District on Monday and again early on Tuesday, the official said.

The guerrilla official said that the Phnom Penh government sent 10 truckloads of reinforcements to the area late last week.

Eighty Phnom Penh government soldiers were killed and 10 wounded in the fighting while three guerrillas were wounded, the official said.

The four factions agreed at a meeting in the Thai resort of Phatthaya in June to extend a May 1 truce indefinitely but all four armies accused their opponents of violating the truce on numerous occasions.

Laos

Supreme Assembly Member Explains Constitution

*BK1308104291 Vientiane KPL in English 0946 GMT
13 Aug 91*

[Text] Vientiane, August 13 (KPL)—Mr. Chaleun Yiapaoheu, member of the Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Assembly, yesterday gave a press conference at the assembly hall here about the significant meaning of the first constitution of the country which

will be studied and adopted at the sixth session of People's Supreme Assembly (second legislature) due to be held on August 13-15.

Mr. Chaleun Yiapaoheu said that the constitution served as the basic laws which reflected in the most comprehensive manner the people's democratic regime. It touched on all the basic questions of the society within the socio-economic reality of Laos which was applicable during the new phase of the revolution in the country—the period for democracy establishment and development, he said.

The study and adoption of the first constitution of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] will be seen as a landmark in the switching over to the state of governing the society by laws. In the process of making the constitution, said he, the central democratic principle was observed.

Party Central Committee Holds Meeting

*BK1208135991 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio
Network in Lao 1200 GMT 12 Aug 91*

[“News release” on the third plenary session of the Fifth Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee—read by announcer]

[Text] The third plenary session of the fifth Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee was held from 6 to 12 August 1991 under the chairmanship of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the party Central Committee. Attending the session were members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, advisers to the party Central Committee, secretaries of provincial party organizations, and heads of a number of agencies at the central level.

The session unanimously agreed that the task of renovation has proceeded in all spheres of work with significant successes. Political and social stability has been guaranteed. Unity with the party and reconciliation and solidarity among various tribes are being strengthened with every passing day. Our country is marching with firm steps along the path set forth by the fifth party congress. At any event, there are several shortcomings and obstacles which we must try to overcome. Here are some examples:

The correct line set forth by the fifth party congress has not yet been profoundly comprehended while its implementation is still rather slow. State management is not in line with the established regulations and principles. The difficult livelihood and economic, social, and cultural problems, and other negative phenomena have not yet been solved in a timely manner, thus resulting in considerable repercussions on the development of our country.

In compliance with guideline set forth by the fifth party congress, the session approved the new directions for

political and ideological work, the improvement of organizational apparatuses, and the management of forestry and finance problems, foreign affairs, national defense, and maintenance of public security. The session also approved a guideline and set of instructions for operation in conformity with the quick-changing nature and complexity of the general situation.

The session studied and reached unanimity in connection with the party's attitude toward the drafting of the first constitution under the popular democratic system of our country. The session called on the entire party, armed forces, and people to pay more attention to and study the resolution of the fifth party congress and jointly organize its fruitful implementation; enhance the spirit of patriotism, unity, and self-vigilance; wisely strive to exploit our potential and advantages; and be determined to overcome all difficulties and obstacles as our country marches forward. For the time being, everyone must strive to increase production and restrict the adverse consequences of natural disasters such as drought and flood and find ways to improve the people's livelihood in the affected areas.

Saman Vi-gnaket Closes Educational Conference

BK1208121091 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] Vientiane, August 12 (KPL)—The annual conference of educational executives was closed here on August 10 after five days of working.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee] and minister of education and sports, the conference was attended by more than a hundred educational executives at the central and provincial levels across the country.

During the conference the participants studied educational activities in the past year, worked out an action plan for 1992 and an educational plan for the period from now up to the year 1997.

They also studied the resolution of the 5th party congress especially the part concerning the educational field.

PASASON Hails Outcome of Moscow Summit

BK1108033791 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Aug 91

[PASASON article: "A new step for the security of the world at present"]

[Text] In late July, the world was focussing its attention on Moscow because it was there that the two most powerful persons in the world were meeting with each other at a Soviet-U.S. summit. At the meeting, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President George Bush signed an historic agreement to reduce by one-third the number of strategic long-range nuclear missiles.

In the beginning, the summit between the presidents of the two countries seemed to be focusing only on general matters relating to Soviet-U.S. relations, including the issue of conducting the inspection of the armed forces of both sides, the bilateral relations, the economic cooperation, various regional problems, humanitarian issues, and international issues. In signing the START agreement, the Soviet Union and the United States have put a limit on the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world. They have also agreed to reduce by 30 percent their nuclear arsenals. In addition, the two persons stated with a firm conviction after the summit that they devoted a great deal of efforts on discussing a solution to the Middle East problem. At the same time, the two sides also discussed various aspects of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

The special outcome of this summit was the signing of a document of strategic significance. This was totally different from the outcome of any previous summits. The latest summit discussed various issues in detail while the past ones merely touched on joint technical research programs [as heard]. In the financial area, the United States also proposed that the Soviet Union play a role in the world's monetary organizations. Moreover, the two sides also issued a second joint statement on the unification of Yugoslavia. The two sides acknowledged the sovereignty of each side in resolving their own internal problems. President Mikhail Gorbachev assessed that the nuclear arms reduction agreement constituted an important event in the world's history for it would lead to the reduction of the (?nuclear arms race) throughout the world. He noted that this was the historic outcome of the joint efforts made by the two sides in the past 10 years. In the meantime, President Bush also stressed that the Soviet Union and the United States have reached a firm agreement to ensure that the two sides will be able to securely coexist with each other.

In connection with this new development, the world's public opinions, especially those peace- and justice-loving peoples in the Asia-Pacific region and Southeast Asia, have highly hailed the signing of the START treaty. Everyone knows full well that nuclear weapons and a nuclear war would cause great losses and destruction to the world. The Japanese people in particular are fully aware of the disaster caused to their country by the U.S. atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki during World War II. Of course, the entire world peoples, including the U.S. and Soviet peoples, are also well aware of a nuclear holocaust.

The signing of the START treaty has been achieved at a time when efforts to resolve various conflicts in Southeast Asia are showing positive signs, such as the settlement of the Cambodian problem, the improvement of Lao-Thai relations, the improvement of Vietnamese-Chinese relations, and various other issues. The signing of this treaty will also lead to the (?removal) of foreign military bases from this region. With the end of the cold war and thanks to all joint efforts in turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and security, it is hopeful that

the various remaining problems in this region will be gradually resolved through peaceful means. The signing of the START treaty will produce another positive effect which will eventually put impetus on the movement to turn the Korean peninsular into a nuclear-free zone. Moreover, the movements to ban nuclear weapons and to restrict the proliferation of these mass-killing weapons will become even more effective.

Therefore, it can be said that the outcome of the latest Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow constitutes not only a new step in the relations between the two great powers but also in the maintenance of the world's security at present. It will become an important contribution to turning the Asia-Pacific region and Southeast Asia into a peaceful, secure, and nuclear-free zone.

Phoun Sipaseut Attends ASEAN Banquet

BK0908142991 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 9 Aug 91

[Text] The diplomatic missions of the ASEAN members countries jointly organized a banquet to mark the 24th ASEAN founding anniversary at the Mekong Restuarant on the evening of 8 August. Attending the banquet as guests of honor were Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], ministers, deputy ministers, a number of high-level officials of the LPDR, and foreign diplomats stationed in Laos.

Joint Thai Military Committees Hold Meeting

BK0908043391 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Aug 91

[Text] The August monthly meeting between the Lao and Thai joint military committees was held at Meuang Phe village in Boten District, Laos' Sayaboury Province, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was hosted by the Lao side. The Lao side was led by Colonel Phommachak Southisan, head of the Lao-Thai Joint Military Committee, and the Thai side was led by Colonel Samroeng Chantharukha, head of the Thai-Lao Joint Military Committee. Also attending the meeting were authorities concerned along with representatives of local administrations along the border of both sides, in particular those from Laos' Sayaboury Province and Thailand's Loei Province.

In the meeting, the two sides informed each other of the incidents occurring along the border, from north to south, over the past month, and together discussed ways to settle the problems to maintain the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries and create conditions for them to normally exchange visits and carry out trading activities.

Philippines

Reportage on Bases Issue, Discussion Continues

Manglapus To Sign Treaty

HK1308094691 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0900 GMT 13 Aug 91

[By Restie de Quiros DZRH Unit No. 8]

[Text] The controversial new U.S. bases agreement on the retention of military facilities in the country, is slated to be signed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, and U.S. Chief Negotiator Richard Armitage, this coming Thursday [15 August].

This was disclosed by a reliable source from the Department of Foreign Affairs to Senator Leticia Ramos Shahani, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. According to Shahani, based on the 1987 Constitution, a two-thirds majority vote by the Senate is needed to ratify the said treaty.

It is recalled that Senators Wigberto Tanada, Juan Ponce Enrile, Rene Saguisag, Orlando Mercado, Joseph Estrada, Sotero Laurel, Agapito Aquino, Teofisto Guingona, and Senate President Jovito Salonga have expressed their opposition to the ratification of the treaty.

Meanwhile, the pro-bases proponents are Senators Vicente Paterno, Mamintal Tamano, John Osmena, Leticia Shahani, Edgardo Angara, and Neptali Gonzales.

Senators Ernesto Maceda, Ernesto Herrera, Jose Lina, Aquilino Pimentel, Heherson Alvarez, Santanina Rasul, Victor Ziga, and Alberto Romulo have not yet made up their minds as to whether they should favor the ratification of the treaty, due to pending issues of a labor compensation package, and the duration of the bases retention which need yet to be resolved.

Earlier, President Aquino had called on four senators to support the ratification of the bases treaty, but failed due to the firm stand of the Senate on this.

Meanwhile, Shahani once again criticized the blundering and incompetence of the country's diplomatic officials who are responsible for all the confusion and trouble that has emanated from the controversial proposed RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases treaty.

3 Senators Reject Aquino Plea

HK1308054091 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 13 Aug 91 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] President Aquino has appealed individually to four senators to support the proposed RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases treaty. Three turned her down but the fourth is waiting for "divine guidance" to change his mind about the bases treaty.

Senators Teofisto Guingona, Aquilino Pimentel Jr and Agapito Aquino, the President's brother-in-law, turned down the President's appeal when she met with them separately last week to lobby for the ratification of the bases treaty.

Yesterday, her luck seemed to change when it was the turn of Sen Joey Lina Jr.

After the meeting with Ms Aquino, Lina evaded questions from Malacanang reporters on how he would vote when the Senate takes up the bases treaty.

"I'm still praying over the question on whether or not to ratify a new treaty on the U.S. bases. That was my reply to Tita (Aunt) Cory (Ms Aquino) this afternoon as she asked me for my support on the ratification of the treaty by the Senate," Lina said in a written note to reporters in the Senate.

Pimentel and Guingona said they would not reverse their decisions on the new agreement. But they gave different reasons for turning down the President's request.

"I have reduced this treaty as a commercial transaction. Unless they (Americans) pay more, I will not change my mind," Pimentel said, who met with the President last Wednesday told Senate reporters.

"Why should I change my mind? I have been fighting against the bases since martial law," Guingona said.

Senator Aquino last week said he had politely turned down the President's plea to vote in favor of the agreement.

Pimentel, Guingona and Aquino are three of the 16 senators who rejected the agreement in a straw vote conducted by Salonga two weeks ago.

The other senators who voted against the agreement in Salonga's straw vote were: Salonga, Wigberto Tanada, Rene Saguisag, Ernesto Herrera, Ernesto Maceda, Victor Ziga, Joseph Estrada, Sotero Laurel, Herherson Alvarez, Orlando Mercado, Santanina Rasul, Alberto Romulo and opposition Sen Juan Ponce Enrile.

Senators Vicente Paterno and Mamintal Tamano voted in favor.

Rasul voted against the agreement "with reservations" while Senators Leticia Ramos Shahani, Neptali Gonzales, Joim Osmena, Edgardo Angara and Lina refused to disclose their positions on the agreement.

Salonga said Malacanang would have a difficult time getting the 16 votes needed to ratify the treaty.

"It is not easy for a senator to somersault on crucial issues such as this," Salonga told reporters in the Senate.

Majority of the senators who rejected the treaty in Salonga's straw vote heavily criticized the treaty's compensation terms, saying the \$203 million in yearly compensation the Philippines would get out of keeping American military presence in Subic Naval Base for 10 years was too small.

The 23-member Senate will sit as a whole to deliberate on the merits of the treaty instead of first discussing it at the committee level.

Lina said the Senate will do some "shortcuts" in the ratification process to meet the Sep 16 expiration of the present military bases agreement. [passage omitted]

Senators May Be 'Blacklisted'

HK1308063791 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 13 Aug 91 pp 1, 4

[Text] Cebu City—The clamor for Senate ratification of the proposed Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security between the Philippines and the United States of America has started to gain momentum here.

Cebu Gov. [Governor] Emilio Osmena, chairman of the Provincial Governors' League, said over the weekend that senators blocking the ratification may be "black-listed" by local government executives nationwide in next year's elections.

A number of local government officials, he disclosed, "are seriously considering such a move to pressure the Senate to reverse its hardline stand against the proposed treaty."

Osmena, who has been battling for the retention of the U.S. bases because of the immense economic benefits they bring to the country, made the disclosure during a consultation with Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus who was here in the course of his nationwide campaign of information on the proposed Treaty.

According to Osmena, the provincial governors, together with the city and town mayors, are scheduled to hold a joint meeting here on Aug. 22 to come out with a pro-ratification resolution.

Meanwhile, the Rotary Club of Cebu West passed a resolution urging the Senate to approve the treaty, stressing that "our senators owe it to the Filipino people, a great majority of whom favor the continuance of our special relations with the United States, to ratify the new agreement."

Ruben Almendras, Cebu Rotary West president, pointed out that his club considers the new agreement "a matter of transcendental importance affecting not only our national interest, but also regional and Asian interests."

"The disapproval of the new treaty," he said, "will further reduce our already precarious economic and social base by forcing the United States out of Subic Bay Naval Base, thus eliminating the livelihood of thousands more, that the country may lose benefits from the several

hundred million dollars annually of direct and indirect income to the Philippines, which the American military presence brings." [sentence as published]

On the other hand, he said, approval of the treaty "will result in stronger better-equipped military of our own to continue the fight against the NPA [New People's Army], the rebels, lawlessness and criminality, as well as to defend our coastline from foreign incursions."

The new agreement, he added, will attract and enhance foreign investments which the country solely needs.

In a related development, a group of civic leaders have raised the question as to whether certain anti-bases Senators can continue their stubborn stand against the proposed treaty despite a growing popular sentiment for the new agreement.

A spokesman of the group pointedly asked: "Would it be truly democratic for a 23-man body to impose its will on a great majority of 60 million Filipinos?"

Academics Reject Treaty

HK1308064691 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 13 Aug 91 pp 1, 4

[Text] The UP [University of the Philippines] Diliman University Council, the university's highest academic body composed of assistant, associate, and full professors, passed a resolution recently rejecting the proposed RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases treaty.

Faculty members from various units of the university also urged the Senate to reject the proposed treaty in a declaration that calls for the rejection of any attempt to subvert the Constitutional provision against foreign military presence.

The academics are opposed to the draft agreement, "not because the 'price is too low' but because the cost is too high."

They identified these major costs as the following: "The continued military presence stunts our political growth as a people, invites U.S. intervention in Philippine affairs, encourages political mendicancy among our leaders, suppresses entrepreneurial initiative, and diverts national attention and effort from the real causes of underdevelopment and the urgency of basic reforms."

The UP faculty also noted that the agreement violates the Constitutional policy against nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by allowing the storage or installation of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapon or their components on Philippine territory.

The faculty reiterated its call on the American people and the U.S. government to head Philippine national aspiration "for peace, self-reliance, social justice, independence and prosperity."

Air Force To Build Radar Station in Palawan

HK1308120991 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1100 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] The Philippine Air Force will build a radar station in Rio Tuba, Palawan. The radar will be use by the Fifth Fighter Wing, which was transfered from Basa Air Base, Floridablanca, Pampanga to Puerto Princesa, Palawan. The Basa Air Base is one of those damaged by Mount Pinatubo. According to Air Force Chief Loven Abadia, the cost of putting up the radar station will amount to 20 million Philippine pesos. The Rio Tuba Nickle Mining Corporation donated the land for the building of the radar station. Abadia signed an agreement with Manuel Zamora Jr., president and chairman of the company, last week.

Coverage of Spratlys Possible

HK1308093991 Hong Kong AFP in English 0910 GMT
13 Aug 91

[Text] Manila, Aug 13 (AFP)—The Philippine Air Force (PAF) plans to build a radar station on the western island of Palawan capable of covering the portions of the Spratly Islands claimed by the government, a spokesmen said Tuesday.

The radar station's primary objective is to serve the country's sole fighter aircraft wing, which relocated to Palawan in June after the home base in Pampanga Province was damaged by the eruption of Mount Pinatubo.

The volcanic eruption covered large parts of the fighters' home base, Basa Air Station, under tons of ash and put the radar out of action.

Palawan radar station will be the first such facility set up outside the northern Philippines.

The air force spokesman did not say how much the new station would cost or when it would be operational. But radio reports quoted PAF chief, Major General Loven Abadia, as putting the cost at about 20 million pesos (730,000 dollars.)

The Spratly Island chain in the South China Sea is partially or wholly claimed by Brunei, China, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Vietnam and the Philippines which occupies eight of the islands.

The country's 1960-vintage F-5 jets can reach the Spratlys from Palawan.

Some analysts have described the island chain, reputed to be rich in oil deposits, as the next likely flashpoint in Asia.

Armed Forces To Use Satellite Communications

HK1208111491 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 11 Aug 91 p 17

[By Aris Iligan]

[Text] Lipa City—Gen. Lisandro C. Abadia, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, said yesterday the AFP has started using satellite facilities to improve its communications network between major military commands and field units in the country's remote areas.

In a speech before officers and men of the Air Force 100th Training Wing based at the Fernando Air Base here, Abadia said the use of domestic satellite (Domsat) facilities has already started on an experimental basis.

Military commanders, particularly those in far-flung provinces, have been complaining about their inadequate communication links to the headquarters of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

They said many lives and properties have been lost to rebel forces as reinforcements from major commands fail to arrive on time during heavy firefights.

Under the Philippine National Police (PNP) law, the AFP will transfer its counter-insurgency functions to police agencies nationwide and will provide support only upon the request of the PNP leadership.

But considering combat firepower of the two government forces, the AFP is better equipped with combat aircraft, helicopter gunships, fast attack sea vessels, artillery, and other military hardware compared to the PNP.

With the government's tight budgetary constraints, it will take some time before the PNP can acquire its own modern combat hardware in spite of the turn-over of counter-insurgency operations within the next two years, military analysts said.

PRC Warns Against Taiwan Official Exchange

HK1308062491 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY
INQUIRER in English 13 Aug 91 p 6

[By Nimfa U. Rueda]

[Text] The People's Republic of China (PROC) yesterday warned the Philippines against further "official exchanges" with Taiwan which, it said, would violate the one-China policy.

"We would like to reiterate that the Chinese government is firmly opposed to any official exchanges between the countries that have diplomatic ties with China and Taiwan," said Guo Bao Cheng, spokesman of the Chinese embassy, in a statement.

The warning was issued following reports that President Aquino has authorized the trip to Taipei of five Cabinet

officials who were seeking support for the Philippines' economic stabilization program.

The officials were Finance Secretary Jesus Estandis, Labor Secretary Ruben Torres, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) director Cayetano Pad-eranga, Central Bank Governor Jose Cuisia and Immigration Commissioner Andrea Domingo.

The PROC earlier questioned the fishing agreement signed by the Philippines and Taiwan last month, prompting the Aquino government to downgrade it to a mere aide memoir or "record of discussions."

The Philippines pledged commitment to a one-China policy when it established diplomatic ties with the PROC in 1974. Under the policy, the government is prohibited from making official contacts with Taiwan, which the PROC considers as its 29th province.

Meanwhile, Taiwan is set to formally protest "inconsistencies" in the executive order which President Aquino issued recently to replace the agreement, the Taipei Economic and Cultural Center (TECC) said yesterday.

William Lee, TECC political affairs officer, said he received instructions from Taipei to seek clarification from Malacanang on "deviations" of EO [Executive Order] 473 from the fishing agreement it forged with the Philippines.

Police Force 'Sees Trouble' in People's March

HK1308070491 Manila DIYARYO FILIPINO
in Tagalog 13 Aug 91 p 8

[By Pablo Hernandez]

[Text] "March of the People, march of the reds".

This was the term attributed by the Philippine National Police [PNP] yesterday to the protests which will be launched by various sectors in the form of a march from Mindanao to Aparri, Cagayan on the second week of this month.

PNP Director General Gerardo Flores said the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) will secretly control the march as part of its propaganda and renewed efforts to strengthen its force due to the big blow it sustained from the recent arrest of Romulo Kintanar and several high-ranking rebel leaders.

The PNP discovered the plan through the subversive documents seized from the 21 arrested officers of the NPA General Command in recent operations in Manila, according to Flores.

Flores said the protest would be made to appear as though it was a protest by the poor and the workers, but the truth is "this is a CPP-NPA scheme to boost morale in the movement".

It is said that labor and student militant groups together with allied organizations would join the march from

Mindanao-Cagayan to let the government know of the serious poverty situation in the country resulting from bad leadership decisions.

Flores disclosed that armed NPA soldiers would escort the marchers and that the rebels allocated 5 million pesos to mobilize the different organizations.

Flores said that the NPA would also give 30,000 [not further specified] and boxes of canned goods and other prime needs to ensure the success of the protest.

The NPA also sought the support of the Moro National Liberation Front in Jolo, Zamboanga and the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) through the National Democratic Front.

The 'March of the People' will commence in Mindanao and will proceed to Aparri, Cagayan. The marchers will pass through different places in Mindanao en route to Visayas, Bicol, and Quezon Province.

The PNP is concerned and sees trouble in the launching of the march.

Growth in Agricultural Sector Reported

HK1308071691 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English
13 Aug 91 p 3

[By staff member Elizabeth Perez]

[Text] The Philippine agriculture sector grew by 4.15% and grossed P [pesos] 148.7 billion during the first half of 1991, Agriculture Secretary Senen Bacani said yesterday.

The value of production for the crops, fishery, livestock and poultry subsectors amounted to P18 billion more than the gross output of P130.93 billion recorded for the first half of 1990, Bacani added.

Particularly impressive were the production growths posted for palay [rice] and corn, two of the country's major agricultural crops. Palay production increased by 16.19%, from 3.48 million metric tons [mt] in the first half of 1990 to 4.04 million mt worth P19 billion in the first half of 1991.

Corn output grew by 23.24% despite a seven-month-long drought that ravaged practically all of the corn-producing provinces in the Visayas and Mindanao. Total corn production for the first semester of 1991 reached 1.31 million mt, worth P4.9 billion, or 300,000 mt more than last year's output of 1.06 million mt.

Sugarcane production likewise increased by 11.87%, from 12.12 million mt in 1990 to 13.56 million mt, despite the massive damage wrought by typhoon Ruping on Negros and Panay, which account for 60% of the country's sugar output.

Overall, the crops subsector grew by 4.47% in value, from P70.68 billion in 1990 to P77.75 billion in 1991, and by 6.54% in production volume, from 30.61 million mt in 1990 to 32.61 million mt in 1991. This lends

credence to an earlier statement; by Bacani that the country will not have to import rice or corn this year.

But Bacani admitted that the country's rice and corn production would not be as high in the second semester because of the effects of the Mount Pinatubo eruptions on 80,000 ha of agricultural lands in Central Luzon.

'All-Out War' Declared Against Honasan's Group

HK1108050691 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 10 Aug 91

[By Fernan Imberga of DZRH Unit No. 22]

[Text] General Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff, has declared all-out war and extensive manhunt operation against military rebels after the ultimatum surrender deadline he set for Gringo Honasan's group expired this noon.

Likewise, Abadia announced that he will grant safe conduct passes to any of Honasan's representative who seek negotiation should Honasan decide to surrender while the intensified operation against the RAM-SFP-YOU [Reform the Armed Forces Movement - Soldiers of the Filipino People - Young Officers Union] is ongoing.

Earlier, Abadia suspended all military and police operations against members and officers of the ultra rightist group since Monday night up to Wednesday noon, despite the escape of ex-Marine Captain Juancho Saban and the attempt of four other high military rebel officials to escape. Nonetheless, Abadia further extended the deadline up to this Saturday noon.

In spite of this, the group of Honasan failed to send a messenger within the grace period given by Abadia to discuss the surrender of the military rebel head. Instead, last Wednesday afternoon, the Revolutionary Nationalist Alliance came out with a press statement signed by its spokesman, Captain Gabriel Dimasupil, giving also an ultimatum to the Aquino government to have a specific, concrete direction that will save the country from its critical condition, and even threatening to launch another coup d'etat before the term of the present regime ends.

However, the threat of the military rebel was just belittled by Abadia, who declared that they no longer have the capability to launch another coup d'etat.

Military Confirms Rebels Involved in Drug Trade

HK1208135091 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1100 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] The authorities have confirmed earlier reports that the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army [NPA] are involved in the illegal drug trade, and other illegal activities in order to support their

movement. According to seized rebel documents, the NPA are involved in trafficking shabu [as heard], marijuana and heroin.

Armed Forces Chief Lisandro Abadia, said the rebels are strictly protecting the areas where they do their illegal business. However, he said the military is succeeding in tracing NPA bases like the marijuana plantation in Bondoc Province.

NPA Rebel Strength Said Diminished

HK1208135691 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 8 Aug 91 pp 4, 13

[Text] Zamboanga City—The communist threat in Western Mindanao has been diminished following the dismantling of two of the eight front committees of the New People's Army [NPA] operating in the area.

Southcom [Southern Command] spokesman Lt. Col. Tomas R. Rivera Jr. said the military's operation "lambat bitag [Net Trap]" has successfully neutralized communist front committees Monterosa and Big Beautiful Country (BBC).

Monterosa used to operate in the central part of Western Mindanao with four municipalities and five cities under its influence while BBC operated in the eastern part covering eight municipalities.

Rivera said that the actual strength of the communist insurgents armed wing has decreased from 580 in 1990 to 470 in 1991 and the estimated number of firearms from 425 in 1990 to 335 in 1991.

He said subversive activists who have yielded number 17,185.

Rivera said that the forces of the six remaining front committees are confining themselves to the hinterlands and engaging in forced taxation and illegal logging activities for their subsistence.

The existing NPA front committees include Jeramie, covering 16 municipalities and one city on the western side, another covering municipalities in the north and front committees 17-a, 17-b and 17-c covering towns and one city in the eastern part (coastal areas).

The military authorities have organized the barangay intelligence network to counter the forced taxation activities of the NPA and adopted the battalion or brigade size strategy against each front committee.

Police Declare Cease-Fire With Communists

HK1208123191 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Aug 91 p 8

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga—Philippine National Police (PNP) authorities declared over the weekend a ceasefire against the New People's Army (NPA) in the

calamity areas in Central Luzon to give way to the relief and rehabilitation operations.

Supt. [Superintendent] Florentino Jamorabon, Central Luzon PNP spokesman, said PNP Director General Cesar P. Nazareno ordered the ceasefire after it was recommended by a composite unit consisting of members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the PNP.

The Composite Special Armed Forces of the Philippines (CSAFP) had earlier recommended to Nazareno the suspension of offensive military operations (SOMO) against the rebels to give way and accelerate rescue, relief, and rehabilitation efforts in the areas affected by Mt. Pinatubo's eruptions.

Covered by the ceasefire are the provinces of Pampanga and Zambales and the towns of Bamban and Capas, both in Tarlac.

Chief Supt. Pantaleon Dumlao Jr., Recom 3 PNP director and Regional Disaster Coordinating Council (RDCC), said they will implement the ceasefire but with utmost precaution.

Jamorabon said they hope the rebels will also stop their operations against government troops in the calamity areas for the benefit of the victims of Mt. Pinatubo's eruptions.

He said the PNP's role is vital as it provides rescuers, security, vehicles, helicopters, and others to the relief and rehabilitation efforts of the government.

During his incumbency, former defense secretary Fidel V. Ramos ordered a ceasefire in the areas in Central Luzon to enable the AFP accelerate rescue, relief, and reconstruction devastated by the eruptions of Mt. Pinatubo.

Ramos also ordered that even NPA rebels be included in the list of evacuees entitled to relief items and relocation sites.

On the other hand, the national Democratic Front (NDF), the political arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the NPA, also declared a ceasefire unilaterally apparently to enable its members participate in the relief and rescue operations.

However, the ceasefire then was not properly implemented, with both the military and the rebels charging each other with ceasefire violations.

Several police and soldiers and rebels were killed in the clashes in June and July and, as a result, the rehabilitation efforts were affected.

PNP officials also accused the rebels of attacking police and soldiers manning the mud-flow watchpoints situated in the strategic places near Mt. Pinatubo in Pampanga and Tarlac.

Jamorabon said that the ceasefire order will become effective in the PNP provincial commands in Pampanga, Zambales, Tarlac, and the Angeles City and Olongapo City Metropolitan district commands.

Three Marines Killed in Davao Ambush

HK1308082391 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 8 Aug 91 pp 1, 11

[By Icon/nr (expansion unknown)]

[Text] Panabo, Davao del Norte - A Phil. [Philippine] Marines platoon, guided by two captured rebel guerillas and one CAFGU [Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Unit] volunteer, searching for rebel lairs at barangay Tagaktak, Catulawan, this town at about 7:30 p.m. last Tuesday were ambushed by some 60 heavily armed New People's Army (NPA) guerillas killing three members of the search team while wounding four others.

Dead on the spot were Marine Sgt. Dapiton, the CAFGU volunteer named Cosme Mortales and rebel Marine guide Romeo Sayaw. Wounded were Marine Sgt. Abaya, team leader, Marine Sgt. Bacday and two Marine soldiers whose identities are yet to be availed as of this writing.

Reports gathered said that the search team of the Marines were near a river at barangay Tagaktak, located some 20 kilometers from Panabo Poblacion, when the NPA ambushers situated on upper lands surrounding the area opened fire.

In the initial gunburst, the seven victims fell one after another before other soldiers were able to return fire. The ambushers were said to be armed with a 60 caliber machinegun and M-16S.

It was learned that the exchange lasted for some thirty minutes until the NPAs already started establishing radio contact to their mother unit. The other NPA guide brought by the marine platoon was able to escape and join his rebel comrades during the exchange. His identity was not immediately available.

It was also said that the Marine platoon failed to inflict any casualty from the rebels as the positions of the ambushers were strategically established.

Reinforcement team came at about 11:00 p.m., more than four hours when the ambush was staged.

The fatalities were brought to the Villa Funeral while those wounded are now undergoing treatment at the Marine hospital in Panacan, Davao City.

Sources from the Marines believe that the two NPA guides brought the platoon in the area were the NPAs are holding a strategic ground.

NPA Kills 5 Policemen, Takes 7 Hostage

HK1208112391 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Aug 91 pp 1, 6

[Text] Policemen, backed by helicopter gunships, yesterday poured into the heavily forested town of Tadian, Mountain Province, on a mission to rescue seven colleagues being held hostage by New People's Army [NPA] rebels.

The policemen were seized following an attack Friday by some 200 NPA guerillas on a police outpost in Tadian, about 265 kilometers north of Manila.

Five policemen were reported killed and two others were wounded when police reinforcements were ambushed by another NPA group.

Senior Superintendent Manuet Lopez, Philippine National Police [PNP] director in the Cordilleras, ordered more troops to the area, supported by four helicopter gunships.

The rescue teams belonged to the 190th PNP field force and the Cordillera regional field force.

Reports reaching Camp Crame said the rebels have freed a Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit member, Lino Sibaen, in Barangay masla, Tadian.

Lopez identified the hostages as Senior Police Officers [PO]1 Mario Gareia and Arsenio Quilalang; PO2s Roger Bogyong, Rogelio Pambid, Dionisio Bagay and Felipe Antonio, and PO3 Virgilio Doctolero.

The fate of the hostages was still unknown although reports said local civil officials have started negotiating for their safe release.

Chief Superintendent Honesto Bumanglag, PNP director for operations, said the rebels took one light machinegun, one hand-held radio transceiver, and an undertermined number of firearms and ammunition during the raid on the police detachment in barangay Balballan.

Bumanglag said reinforcements called by the outnumbered troops were ambushed at nearby Sitio Maluba, Bauko.

Killed in the hour-long firefight were PO1 Amado Natarte, PO3s Rogelio Agtulia and Robert Uyod, and PO2s Virgilio Manangan and Dionisio Batrtolazo.

Wounded were PO2s Rolando Mayrina and Salvino Palispis.

Meanwhile, Sen. Wigberto Tanada said that the recent wave of arrests of communist rebels in Metro Manila will adversely affect ongoing efforts to arrange peace talks between the government and insurgents.

Tanada, who heads a multi-sectoral committee that has been trying to set up the talks, said his "contacts" with

the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) have temporarily retreated for security reasons.

He said he was supposed to meet NDF representative [as published] last week, but the meeting was cancelled following the capture of 13 rebel leaders, including Romulo Kintanar, chief of staff of the New People's Army (NPA) General command, and his wife Gloria Jopson.

Reports quoted police sources as saying that more communist leaders are expected to fall as the government steps up its drive against the insurgents.

Tanada said he was trying to find out if the offer of the NDF to declare a unilateral ceasefire once the Senate rejects the new bases treaty still stands.

He said it was possible that the communist leaders have hardened their position since they may now perceive the government as insincere.

Malacanang last month said it will ask peace groups to set up unconditional talks between government negotiators and local communist leaders in selected areas.

Quiet negotiations are reportedly underway between local government authorities and communist cadres for a "political settlement" with government.

Sources in the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the PNP said among the negotiators are cadres from the United Front Commission and the National Organization Committee, several of whom have been missing for sometime.

The cadres were initially believed to have been executed during a communist purge of government spies.

"They want to come out in the open, to become legal personalities, but they want some protection," the sources said.

Thailand

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Policy 9 Aug

BK1308010191 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
13 Aug 91 p 4

[Report on an interview with Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin by correspondent Kanjana Spindler on 9 August]

[Text] One leading Thai foreign policy analyst calls it a "double-tier" policy. Some Western experts prefer "double-standard." But according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Thailand's principle of non-interference in Burma's internal political affairs whilst concentrating only on trade issues, now goes by a new label, "constructive engagement."

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin last week reassured Burmese Deputy Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw that Thailand now wanted to "communicate directly, sincerely

and frankly" with Burma and that the move shouldn't be regarded as a "desire to interfere" in Burmese domestic affairs. This line of communications, though hardly new to many Burma watchers, is what the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs chose to describe as "constructive engagement."

What seems relatively new may well be in what was discussed at the EC-ASEAN Meeting in Brussels last month, when the "human rights" issue was raised.

An informed source indicated that there was a "request" that Thailand and ASEAN "help Burma to develop democracy." "The EC which wanted to place emphasis on the restructuring of the Soviet Union, also wanted to treat ASEAN as its liberal representatives," the source said, adding, "But I was surprised that in the last ASEAN meeting, Thailand was very vocal in supporting the junta (in Burma)."

Attempting to dismiss the myths regarding the Burma issue as well as others, and with an aim toward keeping the public informed of the ministry's "achievements," Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin last Friday talked to the BANGKOK POST.

"Why Laos?" emerged as the key issue on which the Foreign Minister liked to dwell. Five months ago, not long after taking over Saranrom Palace, home of Thailand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Asa said he would "give particular emphasis to improving ties" with Thailand's immediate neighbours, particularly Laos, with the aim of establishing peace in those countries. Assistance in technology and education to Laos was then mentioned as a priority.

Today, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs admits the "principal objectives" in the policy toward Laos, considering the "timing difficulty," may be "too ambitious."

Methods must be worked out to solve all obstacles as much as possible, and therefore a framework is to be established so that the next government can build on it," the Foreign Minister pointed out, perhaps realising the limitation of the interim Government.

"The main objective is to create a peaceful environment for the future. I'd like to see our country being the spearhead in the areas of trade and investment and becoming the staging area for regional cooperation—with Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam and Burma, including ASEAN."

How to implement such a policy means "putting aside threats and concentrating on economic development." With Laos, especially, the following areas are being considered:

—Working toward constructive results in issues such as border disputes and transportation which used to be Thailand's monopoly. "My argument is why push transportation on them when they have the capability to do it themselves," says Mr Asa, adding, "They've now made up their mind (to do it themselves). We

were still trying to insist on getting the ETO to operate it, but now that's been dropped."

- Decreasing import duties on agricultural products by 20 per cent.
- Agreement to buy electricity from Laos in principle.
- Tourism development to generate foreign exchange for both countries.

Some expert views have it that new initiatives are not really the right approach in this interim government atmosphere because of the lack of adequate mechanisms and credibility. If anything, experts say, the thrust ought to be aimed at the "restructuring of the existing foreign policy." And since 80 per cent of Thailand's foreign policy is about trade, the rationale is why not integrate trade and foreign policy issues more effectively.

Under the suggested set-up, Thailand's stands on investment and trade won't be "fragmented," and "more bargaining power" could be achieved because of that. "ASEAN can't just wait for the new government forever," one analyst noted. "With the upcoming ASEAN summit (in January next year), if there's no achievement in regional cooperation, there'd be nothing left."

But the ministry has indeed undertaken every measure that would enhance its credibility in the eyes of the world, the Foreign Minister confirmed. Several foreign ministers, he said, told him they were "very pleased with how this Government works."

"We're very well received; the image is positive. We're constantly active, not sitting idle that is. The Martial Law has been lifted. The Constitution is being drafted. A new law concerning wildlife protection is now pending the Cabinet's decision..."

"We are trying to look into every issue... What we're concerned with is the US as it controls 20 per cent of overall exports in the world."

"When problems arise we're trying to solve them. The way to do it is not just leave it up to the Commerce Ministry. It has to be coordination from every side. Sometimes I can sympathise with (Commerce) Minister Amaret," explained Mr Asa, comparing Mr Amaret to a phra ek (hero in a novel) and the Foreign Ministry as being the tua soem (supporting character).

How to utilise the existing manpower and encourage co-ordination amongst themselves is one of the main concerns of Mr Asa, who agreed that the ministry's role has to "definitely change." The "internal structuring," said he, will be forwarded for the Cabinet's consideration within this month.

Already undertaken recently by the ministry was the official establishment of four new departments—for East Asia, South Asia, Africa and the Middle East, and the US and the Pacific including Australia and New Zealand.

The ministry is also currently working toward despatching a team to look for a site for the Thai mission accredited to the interim Supreme National Council (SNC) in Phnom Penh.

Thailand was perhaps the "first" government to make such a decision, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun indicated during the successful SNC meeting in Pattaya in late June this year. Come November the Foreign Minister is scheduled to make his first official visit to Phnom Penh.

Thai foreign policy under Mr Asa Sarasin, if one is to describe it in the final analysis, falls more in line with ASEAN than in previous administrations, especially where it concerns Indochina. This is good, says one analyst, because in order to sustain the basic position it should be that way, otherwise our bargaining power is weak.

On the other hand, a more progressive view in this regard is to initiate policy along the lines of ASEAN, but also maintain our own characteristics at the same time. Having demonstrated that, we would consequently be in the unique position to bargain with our power. This approach was adopted in the Chatchai government. Mr Asa, however, looks at the ministry's currently-adopted method as being "more discreet, active as ever but using a different style—not too loud."

On Burma, the present policy is "not to condone what's going on" in that country. To isolate it and pressure it into adopting the Western position would not work. "If we look at the background a little we'd see that it used to be like this in Burma for a long time," Mr Asa pointed out. "They have fish in the water; rice in the fields, no matter how much they are pressured it won't work."

Burma and Thailand, like Thailand and Malaysia, are inseparable geographically, the minister added. "That's why we have to support (the Burmese government). But certainly there is no exploitation on our part. We have to be involved one way or another, but for certain, without interfering..."

Whether or not we could do them both at the same time, politics and trade, that is, Mr Asa's reply was: "Impossible. Politically what do you do? Isolate it and would Burma change? Is it possible if our borders are connected? In reality that's impossible. Like Mexico and America—repatriating the Mexicans saying they steal jobs."

The "human rights abuse," or "illegal logging interests" have been widely reported in the foreign press. The Burmese Deputy Foreign Minister was recently quoted as saying that those were "wrong perceptions" and that "people are commenting without knowing what is happening" in his country. Our own Foreign Minister seems to be on the same ground: "Westerners tend to look at things from a double-standard point of view."

"I'd like to ask the Western world why they could use the term 'constructive engagement' with China and the US after the Tiananmen (massacre)? But with us, it's 'double-standard.' Really, I feel it's like that all the time..."

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin's newly-adopted term, "constructive engagement" in dealing with Burmese affairs, thus, seems a suitable stance considering the present military bias of the respective governments.

But when asked if there're any other limitations in dealing with the National Peace-keeping Council [NPKC] and whether or not he has to report the details to the NPKC, the former ambassador to Washington, permanent secretary and board member of the Bangkok Bank said: "Never. I have a free hand. There are consultations... Discussion, not asking for permission."

Spokesman Welcomes SRV's Cabinet Reshuffle

*BK1308012191 Bangkok THE NATION in English
13 Aug 91 p 2*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday welcomed Vietnam's latest Cabinet reshuffle and said it hoped the new administration would continue to nurture improving relations with Vietnam and Thailand.

"We hope (the new government) will carry on its predecessor's task of improving ties with Thailand," ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said.

The new cabinet line-up announced at the Vietnamese National Assembly's conference on Saturday saw the rise of pro-free-market and liberal officials including reformist Vo Van Kiet and former ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Mahn Cam, who replaced hardliners Vo Nguyen Giap and Nguyen Co Thach as prime minister and foreign minister respectively.

Sakthip rejected the possibility that Thailand would be given less emphasis by the new foreign minister most of whose experience has been in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe region.

Commenting on Vietnamese cooperation on giving information on the number of captive Thai fishermen and trawlers in Vietnam as "quite satisfactory," Sakthip said Thailand was gratified with the move but still wanted Vietnam to identify the people and where they were arrested.

Ministry Spokesman Welcomes Sino-SRV Talks

*BK1308121591 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO
in Chinese 13 Aug 91 p 4*

[Text] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sakthip Krairoek yesterday welcomed the results of the recent talks between Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin and Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien in Beijing. He hoped that the next round of talks between

the two deputy foreign ministers would successfully lead to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Granting an interview to the newspaper's correspondent, Sakthip also said that the Beijing talks between the Chinese and Vietnamese deputy foreign ministers would make a political settlement to the 12-year old Cambodian problem become closer. He said that Thailand had always encouraged contacts between the Chinese and Vietnamese officials to settle their problems. The Chinese and Vietnamese deputy foreign minister were able to reach agreements on the Cambodian problem and bilateral issues, thus showing that Sino-Vietnamese relations would be normalized in the future. This would be conducive to regional peace, stability, and peace.

Nguyen Dy Nien and Xu Dunxin made an important breakthrough during the talks in Beijing from 8 to 10 August. Vietnam, for the first time, accepted China's proposal on seeking an early complete and just political solution to the Cambodian problem based on the framework of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Official Urges Reduced Reliance on U.S. Market

*BK1308051191 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network
in English 0000 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] A senior trade official has warned that Thailand should try to diversify exports to emerging markets instead of depending on major traditional markets, particularly the United States.

The call was made by Deputy Director General of the Foreign Trade Department Phatthara Sakunthai in response to a U.S. threat to cut a number of Thai goods from the list of products eligible for GSP in the United States.

Miss Phatthara said the threat seems to be used as a bargaining tool in Thai-U.S. trade negotiations to keep the growth of Thai exports to that country so far exceeding 50 percent of the U.S. total imports [as heard].

Thai goods to be affected by the U.S. cuts are gems and jewelry, furniture, and canned tuna.

The official said that to avoid the mounting trade problem, Thailand should not only seek compromised negotiations with the United States but also promote Thai exports to other potential markets, particularly the Middle East and Indochina.

She believed there were bright prospects for Thailand to increase its market shares there because Thai goods are competitive both in prices and quality.

At present, Thailand's benefit under the U.S. GSP program grows to approximately 142 billion baht, or 30 percent of the country's total export value.

Anan, Asa Comment on Murder of Monks in U.S.

BK1308020991 Bangkok THE NATION in English
13 Aug 91 pp 1, 3

[Text] Thailand yesterday urged US authorities to get to the bottom of Saturday's massacre at Wat Promkunaram in Phoenix, Arizona, while the stunned Thai community in the United States blamed racists for the execution-style slayings of six monks and three other Thais.

Senior monks from more than 30 Thai Buddhist temples in the United States who held an urgent meeting in Los Angeles yesterday ruled out robbery as a motive and deemed the killing a "hate crime".

"We believe this massacre must have been carried out by a group of people who have strong religious hatreds," said Phra Thamrachanuwat, assistant abbot of Chetuphon Temple and chief adviser of the Promkunaram Temple.

He spoke to THE NATION at the Chetuphon Temple in Bangkok after being informed of the assumption of the emergency caucus in Los Angeles.

Phra Thamrachanuwat said that the abbot of the Promkunaram Temple, who was brutally killed along with eight others, was a prominent figure in his community with a large following.

"We don't want things to quiet down" when press attention on the case wanes, said Phra Thamrachanuwat. "Otherwise the culprits may become bolder."

He noted that US authorities were focusing on the possibility that Asian gangsters were responsible for the massacre.

Senior Thai officials, meanwhile, deplored the incident and pledged to follow up on the case until it was solved.

"We (the Thai government) will take good care of this case," Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun told reporters at the Grand Palace during the celebration of Her Majesty the Queen's birthday.

Anan said he had instructed Thai consular officials in the United States and the Washington-based Thai ambassador, Phiraphong Kasemsi, to follow up the case.

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin said initial information reaching Thailand indicated that robbery was an unlikely motive for the killings at the second biggest Buddhist temple in the United States.

"All Thais are saddened by the incident," Asa said.

Asa said the Thai government had requested that Washington help solve the mystery of the massacre which he described as the "worst violence" ever involving the Thai community in the United States.

The minister said he had met Bangkok-based US Minister-Counsellor John McCain who expressed regrets at the incident.

"This is a very shocking case because Thai monks have never caused trouble to anybody and have been a mental pillar for Thais, Laotians and Cambodians," the foreign minister said.

"We have to find out the real motive as soon as possible."

Asked if he thought racism was involved, Asa said: "Possibly".

He added that the angry reaction of Thais in the United States was "understandable", and that he had contacted and consulted with senior clergymen of the Saketrat-woramahawihan Temple in Bangkok on how to handle the funeral rites for the slain monks. The Bangkok temple oversees activities of Thai monks abroad.

In Phoenix, Maricopa County Sheriff Tom Agnos said he and his team of 30 detectives and experts had not found a motive for the massacre.

"The bodies were laid out side by side, and there was no sign of resistance," Agnos said.

Police brought in an expert on Asian gangs, a growing problem in southern California and other western US areas, to help their investigation.

The victims' bodies were discovered in the blood-spattered kitchen by a member of the congregation when she brought food Saturday morning for the monks' daily meal.

Authorities in Phoenix, a sprawling city of about 1.5 million people some 650 km east of Los Angeles, believe they were killed early on Saturday.

Members of the temple, built three years ago in a cotton field on the isolated western outskirts of Phoenix, pointed to anti-Asian vandalism in the area as a sign that racial hate might have led to the killings.

A Thai temple member, Smith Thongkam, said he and many others in the congregation believed racism was the motive.

"I think it was probably some rednecks (rural bigots)," he said.

"There was no robbery. Monks don't really have anything to steal and Asian gang members probably wouldn't do this because most of them are Buddhists," he said.

The one-storey temple contains golden and bejewelled images and statues as well as computers and other electronic equipment. Agnos said none had been stolen.

Madeline Ong-Sakata, past president of the Arizona Asian Association, said recent graffiti had attacked Japanese as well as Chinese.

"A lot of these people who commit such hate crimes do not know the difference—they're just against all Asian people," she said.

The abbot of the Promkunaram Temple, five other monks, an American-Thai novice, and his Thai grandmother and a young layman were gathered in a room in the religious compound and shot in the head, authorities said.

At least two gunmen were believed involved in the killing. No weapon has been found at the blood-stained scene.

The temple is the main centre for the 3,000 Thais who live in the Phoenix area. It also draws followers from the 1,000 Cambodians and 1,000 Laotians in the area.

The American-born novice was identified as Matthew Miller, and his Thai grandmother as Foy Sripanpiaserf.

Miller's half-brother, Jerry Hastings, said his grandmother, Sripanpiaserf, had become a nun only three weeks ago and had shaved her head. She came to the United States from Thailand four years ago to live with her daughter, the mother of Hastings and Miller.

Burma Urges Cooperation in Return of Students

*BK1308043391 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network
in Thai 0000 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] The Burmese Government has urged Thailand's cooperation in the repatriation of Burmese student-refugees in Thailand, so that they will not face any legal action and will have the opportunity to continue their studies and to work for the benefit of their country. This was disclosed by General Narudon Detpradiyut, advisor to the Institute of National Defense and acting director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command Headquarters.

[Begin recording] Burma wants these students to return. Their teachers, parents and relatives want them to return. Burma has urged the Thai mass media to publicize a message to Burmese students here that Burmese authorities have guaranteed the safety of those wishing to return home to continue their studies. The students are advised to contact the Burmese Embassy for their return. At present, there are about 1,500 Burmese students residing in Thailand and according to an agreement, they are allowed here temporarily. The Thai Cabinet on 31 August 1990 decided to temporarily refrain from pushing out Burmese students. Therefore, Burmese students here should try not to settle down in this country. We have only given them a reprieve and they will have to stay in an area controlled by Thai authorities. Importantly, they will not be allowed to stage any political activities. Therefore, if they do not act in accordance with the agreed rules and are not under official control, they will be arrested and may face legal action. If that is the case, their request for a release would not work. [end recording]

Vietnam

Reportage on National Assembly Continues

Session Held on 3 Aug

*BK1208131191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Aug 91*

[Station correspondent Dinh Khai's report on the proceedings of the Ninth Session of the Eighth National Assembly at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on the morning of 3 August—portions recorded]

[Summary] "This morning, 3 August, on the seventh working day of the ninth session of the Eighth National Assembly, the deputies met in plenary session at the conference hall and spent the first hour contributing more views to the draft law on the protection, care for, and education of children. Then, they voted on the name of the law and the age groups of children specified under this law." They unanimously agreed that the law be rendered as the law on the protection, care for, and education of children and that children 16 years old and under are beneficiaries of this law.

Next, the deputies discussed a number of issues relating to the draft law on compulsory primary education, namely the name of the law, forms of primary schools and classes, sanctions against violations, and the feasibility of the law.

"At the beginning of this morning's group discussions at the conference hall on the draft law on compulsory primary education, the National Assembly heard Comrade Tran Hong Quan, minister of education and vocational training, present additional views on this law. Next, Comrade Tran Do, chairman of the National Assembly Culture and Education Committee, provided some clarifications of this draft law."

Comrade Tran Do suggested the following measures aimed at creating favorable conditions for the implementation of this law: It is necessary to calculate budget allocations for educational services, to determine the legal character of schools, to formulate an incentive policy towards teacher, and to provide educational funds to the various regions in accordance with their specific needs.

Most of the views unanimously stressed the need for the National Assembly to approve the law on compulsory primary education as soon as possible and maintained that any delay in promulgating this law could do harm to many generations to come. Following their group discussions, the deputies eventually agreed to name the law as the law on compulsory primary education.

Regarding the forms of primary schools and classes, the deputies maintained different points of view. Comrade Dinh Gia Huan, a deputy from Ha Nam Ninh Province, opposed the opening of private primary schools. However, the deputies from Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai,

and Haiphong recommended the diversification of schools and classes to mobilize everyone to participate in the implementation of compulsory education.

At this morning's session, the deputies attached utmost importance to the ways to guarantee the feasibility of the law on compulsory primary education and stressed the need to pay attention to the issues relating to the state budget allotment for educational services, social policies toward education, and schools and teachers for primary compulsory education.

Deputy Tran Mai Huong of Haiphong suggested concrete measures for guaranteeing the feasibility of the law as follows: It is necessary to review state investment in education and to bear in mind the need to provide primary education with more assistance and to provide primary educational services in the mountain and remote areas with more funds than furnished in the urban areas.

In summary, the views expressed at the conference hall around a number of issues relating to the draft law on compulsory primary education are proof of the National Assembly deputies' great concern for primary education, which is an issue of common concern for all families, parents and the entire society.

"During the first hour of this afternoon's session, the National Assembly unanimously voted for a proposal on promulgating the law on compulsory primary education."

"Also at this afternoon's session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall, the National Assembly deputies discussed the draft law on supplementing and amending some provisions of the criminal code."

Amendments to Penal Code Discussed

BK1208152791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Aug 91

[Report by station correspondent Huy Toan on 3 August afternoon plenary meeting of the ninth session of the Eighth National Assembly—portions recorded]

[Summary From Poor Reception] "Dear friends, yesterday afternoon, 3 August, the National Assembly held a plenary session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi to discuss the draft law on amendments to the penal code. National Assembly Vice Chairman Phung Van Tuu directed the session.

"Before discussing the draft law on amendments to the penal code, the National Assembly voted to adopt the law on the universalization of primary education. Afterward, Pham Hung, chief judge of the People's Supreme Court, presented some viewpoints expressed at various group discussions on the draft law on amendments to the penal code."

The SRV penal code was adopted by the National Assembly on 27 June 1985 and came into effect starting

1 January 1986. The first amendment to the law was adopted by the National Assembly on 20 December 1990. However, due to complicated changes in society during the past period, especially in the socioeconomic, political, cultural, and ideological domains, further amendments to this penal code are necessary.

"According to viewpoints expressed at group discussions on 31 July, the majority of National Assembly deputies contended that amendments to some provisions of the penal code are essential. Basically, the deputies expressed their identity of views on the content of the amendments. However, some presented different viewpoints concerning the law. As a result, at the 3 August afternoon session, National Assembly deputies focused their discussions on the pros and cons of the amendments."

Deputies focused their discussion on Article 134 of the penal code on imposing the death sentence on those who illegally usurp socialist property, article 157 on violating the people's properties, and article 226 on punishment for bribery.

"Deputies from Hai Hung, Quang Ngai, Dong Thap, Cuu Long, Quang Ninh, Ben Tre Provinces, and Ho Chi Minh City contended that during the past several years, corruption has developed dramatically. Meanwhile, many production and business establishments have gone bankrupt, while such negative phenomena as usurpation of socialist property and the people's property as well as corruption have been spreading. Most of these deputies held that the most serious punitive measures should be meted out on deliberate violators of the law to set an example for the other criminals to repent. As a result, they proposed that the death sentence be the severest punitive measure imposed on those who deliberately usurp socialist property and the property of the people and who receive bribes."

A deputy from Quang Ninh Province proposed that a death penalty should also be meted out on those who organize the illegal departure of the boat people, citing the consequences of their acts which have resulted in the loss of life and property among the boat people.

After listening to viewpoints expressed by National Assembly deputies, the Presidium of the 3 August National Assembly session decided to charge the assembly's Judiciary Committee with the task of reviewing these proposals for submission to the National Assembly for approval.

6 Aug Group Discussion Held

BK1208144791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Aug 91

[Station correspondent Kim Cuc's report on the 6 August National Assembly group discussions—portions recorded]

[Summary] Today, National Assembly deputies held group debates on the socioeconomic situation in the first

half of 1991 and the pressing problems in the second half, focusing on analyzing the achievements and failures in the implementation of socioeconomic tasks and asserting good points and shortcomings in the Council of Ministers leadership over the past six months.

The deputies from provinces unanimously agreed with the socioeconomic assessment by the Council of Ministers, particularly stressing agricultural production: "The area sown to winter-spring rice has increased by 4.1 percent over the same period last year." In the south, although brown planthoppers have affected productivity, "the harvested production volume has still increased by 270,000 tonnes over the 1990 winter-spring crop season." In the north, the yield has decreased greatly with "more than 1 million tonnes of rice lost." Yet, deputies still asserted that the Council of Ministers' leadership over agricultural production in the past six months was correct.

Deputy Nguyen Van Thanh of Long An Province said:

[Begin Thanh recording] The loss of the 1991 harvest in the north was unexpected. It really caused difficulties for the north. However, we have done a good job of distributing grain countrywide under the Council of Ministers' operational control and have firmly maintained the mechanism of renovation. [end recording]

"Also of concern to deputies were the issues of funds for industry, agriculture, and grain procurement. Many of them held that the Council of Ministers has also dealt with these issues better than it did in 1990." Nevertheless, the deputies also pointed out the shortcomings of the Council of Ministers over the past six months, especially in the operational control over the procurement of grain in the south. "When the winter-spring rice in the Mekong River Delta was ripe and the price was cheap at only 18,000 dong for a bushel of about 20 kg, the provincial authorities and the state had no money to purchase it. The rice was bought only when the price had already gone up to 24,000 dong a bushel."

Deputy Phan Minh Thanh of Tien Giang Province said that "the Council of Ministers had recently failed to issue timely supplies and to create favorable conditions for peasants."

The deputies also presented measures to implement the socioeconomic tasks in the second half of 1991. Many deputies stressed "the need to review the implementation of Contract No. 10 and to correctly assess agricultural production so that more specific and systematic guidance can be provided in the days ahead for this important battlefield, especially in the mountainous regions."

As for measures to be implemented in some economic areas in the days ahead, Deputy Chu Hac of Lang Son Province said:

[Begin Chu Hac recording] Although I agree with the Council of Ministers' proposals for solving the pressing

problems of agricultural production in the past six months, I still hold that the problem of seeds is the most important because seeds are too expensive and peasants cannot afford to buy new seeds without state subsidies. In industry, I think we must boldly import the world's new technology. Finally, the state must improve tax collection in the second half of the year to get more money. [end recording]

The aforementioned views presented by some deputies supplement the Council of Ministers' report presented by Comrade Vo Van Kiet in yesterday's morning session in the conference hall. We will continue reporting more views in coming casts.

Le Quang Dao Speaks at Closing

*BK1208130591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Aug 91*

[Report by station correspondent on the closing meeting of the ninth session of the Eighth National Assembly in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on 12 August—portions recorded]

[Text] After 17 days of responsible and urgent work, the ninth session of the Eighth National Assembly held a closing meeting in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi under its chairman, Le Quang Dao. In the morning, the National Assembly voted on and unanimously passed the following:

1. The resolution on the draft amendment to the 1980 Constitution and on the organization of a drive to solicit the peoples' views on this amendment.
2. The bill on the protection, care, and education of children.
3. The bill on the universalization of primary education.

Then, the deputies heard reports on the acceptance and compilation of the bill on the protection and development of forests, on the boundary of Hau Giang Province, and on the law on agricultural taxes.

In the afternoon meeting, the deputies voted to unanimously pass the following resolutions:

- The bill on the protection and development of forests;
- The bill amending and supplementing some articles of the criminal code.

As for the bill on agricultural taxes, the National Assembly resolved to entrust the Council of Ministers with continually studying and formulating the bills on the use of agricultural land and on income from the land for submission at the next session of the National Assembly. In the immediate future, the current law on agricultural taxes will be continually implemented.

The National Assembly voted to unanimously pass the resolution to transfer the function of state management over tourism and to change the titles of the Trade

Ministry and the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism into the Ministry of Trade and Tourism and the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports.

The National Assembly unanimously approved the redelineation of boundaries of some provinces and cities, namely:

Nghe Tinh Province is divided into the two provinces of Nghe An and Ha Tinh.

Hoang Lien Son Province is split into the two provinces of Yen Bai and Lao Cai.

Ha Tuyen Province is divided into the provinces of Ha Giang and Tuyen Quang.

Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province is divided into the two provinces of Gia Lai and Cong Tum.

Ha Son Binh Province is divided into the two provinces of Hoa Binh and Ha Tay.

The provinces of Ba Ria and Vung Tau are established. The boundary of Hanoi is redelineated.

The deputies also voted to split Hau Giang Province into Can Tho and Soc Trang Provinces. However, only less than half of the votes were obtained, and therefore the move is not approved at this session.

At 1630, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao delivered a speech to close the ninth session of the Eighth National Assembly.

[Begin Le Quang Dao recording] Respected Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; respected Comrade Vo Chi Cong, adviser to the party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; respected Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; dear deputies:

After two weeks of urgent work, we have completed today the agenda of the Eighth National Assembly's ninth session.

At the opening meeting of the session, Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, delivered an important speech on the situation and tasks at present and in the future, on the great results of the seventh national party congress, and on some issues concerning the relations between the party and the state and the continued renovation of the National Assembly's operations so that the nation can correctly implement its function of being the highest representative organ of the people.

The National Assembly warmly welcomed Comrade Do Muoi's speech. In light of the seventh party congress resolution, the National Assembly considered and gave its views on the second draft amendment to the 1980 Constitution. It entrusted the Constitution Amending

Committee with compiling deputies' contributions and soliciting the people's views before submitting it to the National Assembly for approval at its next session to be held by the end of this year.

The National Assembly expects that the people and combatants throughout the country will actively contribute their ideas in order to build an amended constitution, correctly institutionalize the seventh party congress resolutions, and manifest the will and aspiration of the people.

The National Assembly passed the bill on the protection, care, and education of children; the bill on the universalization of primary education; the bill on the protection and development of forests; and the bill amending and supplementing some articles of the criminal code.

The National Assembly requested the Council of Ministers and responsible agencies to urgently promulgate documents and regulations as guidance and to create conditions for implementation so that the laws can quickly come into effect.

The National Assembly has contributed ideas to the tax law on the use of agricultural land, decided that the implementation of the current law on agricultural taxation should be continued in the present period, and charged the Council of Ministers with the task of studying and formulating a new draft law on agricultural taxation for submission to the National Assembly at its next session.

The National Assembly spent a lot of time discussing the Council of Ministers' report on the implementation of the socioeconomic development program during the first six months of 1991, and other pressing socioeconomic issues for the second half of this year.

The National Assembly expressed its identity of views on the Council of Ministers' report and noted that despite the complicated changes in the international situation and acute difficulties at home, Vietnam has maintained stability and continued to develop the multicomponent commodity-based economy along the socialist path thanks to the correct leadership of the party and state and great efforts of the people, sectors, and branches throughout the country.

On this occasion, on behalf of the National Assembly, I warmly commend countrymen and combatants throughout the country for their efforts in developing the tradition of unity and self-sufficiency, in striving to overcome all difficulties and obstacles, and in positively implementing the lines and policies of the party and state as well as the resolutions of the National Assembly.

The National Assembly welcomes the progress and achievements scored by the Council of Ministers, echelons, and sectors in their management and supervision during the first six months of 1991. Despite numerous difficulties, the Council of Ministers has worked closely

with people throughout the country to score initial yet very important achievements in implementing the renovation undertaking.

However, aside from these achievements, difficulties and ordeals are still prevalent. As a result, the National Assembly would like to urge the Council of Ministers, echelons, and sectors to strive to bring these achievements into full play, overcome shortcomings, and concentrate efforts on effectively resolving pressing socioeconomic issues during the second half of the year, thereby satisfactorily implementing the National Assembly's resolutions on the socioeconomic tasks and on implementing the 1991 state budget. The Council of Ministers should provide more guidance on developing agro-forestry-fishery production in close association with developing the processing industry, strive to satisfactorily regulate grain and food reserves, stabilize grain prices throughout the country, continue to renovate and perfect the management mechanism, overcome difficulties and obstacles in developing industrial and handicraft production, improve state-run trades, expand domestic markets, promote exports, promptly shift banking activities into a business mode of operation, apply uniform control over foreign exchange activities, take appropriate measures to increase state revenues, resolutely oppose shortfalls in tax collection, ensure balance sheets in income expenditures, promote the practice of thrift, and strive to reduce the budget deficit.

The National Assembly has basically approved the proposed wage reform system and charged the Council of Ministers with the task of soliciting more ideas from National Assembly deputies to perfect this system. Under the present economic and financial conditions, the wage reform should be carefully carried out step by step along with the efforts to reform other social policies, streamline administrative agencies, and overcome irrational practices in the professional sectors. It is imperative for the Council of Ministers to take measures to help people facing difficulties in their daily lives.

At present, corruption and smuggling are still prevalent and are the greatest obstacles to national development programs. As a result, the Council of Ministers should provide more guidance to echelons and sectors and closely coordinate with mass organizations and societies to take more drastic measures against corruption, smuggling, and other crimes to protect the properties of the state, collectives, and citizens, thereby contributing to maintaining political security, social order, and safety, and gradually stabilizing the socioeconomic situation.

The National Assembly, at the Council of Ministers's proposal, examined and decided on the redelineation of the administrative boundaries of some provinces and cities. The National Assembly charged the Council of Ministers with the tasks of providing guidance and implementing this decision in accordance with the spirit of practicing thrift, streamlining personnel, protecting state property, and promptly stabilizing organization and developing production in localities.

The National Assembly warmly welcomes the results of our state's diplomatic activities in the past six months based on the principle of independence, sovereignty, solidarity, friendship, and cooperation with all countries. Vietnam wants to be a friend to all countries in the world community and in the struggles for peace, independence, and development.

We welcome the results of the exchange of views between Vietnamese and Chinese deputy foreign ministers during 8-10 August 1991 which marked a step in the process of normalizing Sino-Vietnamese relations in the interest of the peoples of the two countries as well as peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese people rejoice over the positive developments of the Supreme National Council meetings in Jakarta, Phattaya, and Beijing. We wish for an early fair, rational, and comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian issue based on the principle of respect for Cambodia's sovereignty and the UN Charter.

We welcome the signing in Moscow on 31 July 1991 of a treaty on reducing the arsenal of strategic offensive weapons between the Soviet Union and the United States. This event marks an important turning point in the process of disarmament and an end to the arms race, thus contributing to the struggle for the preservation of world peace and respect for the independence and sovereignty of all nations.

Dear National Assembly deputies, at this session, the National Assembly has selected Comrade Vo Van Kiet to be chairman of the Council of Ministers to replace Comrade Do Muoi who now assumes the heavy responsibility of party general secretary. Comrade Vo Van Kiet has expressed his views before the National Assembly, clearly defining the responsibility of the Council of Ministers toward the supervision and management over the implementation of the various resolutions of the National Assembly. He has also dealt with many important and pressing problems that need immediate solutions as well as other fundamental issues facing the nation.

The National Assembly warmly welcomes the speech by the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers. As for itself, the National Assembly will work closely with the comrade Council of Ministers chairman and the Council of Ministers in satisfactorily implementing the various resolutions of the National Assembly.

In the framework of this session, the Committee for Constitutional Amendment, the National Assembly Nationalities Committee and other National Assembly standing committees, the Council of Ministers, and all sectors concerned have made great efforts to prepare the draft amendments to the Constitution and other draft laws and reports to be submitted to the National Assembly for consideration and decision. The National

Assembly deputies have worked actively, making suggestions and reflecting in time the various issues raised by the people, thus contributing to the success of this session.

Following this session, let our National Assembly deputies heighten the sense of responsibility and work actively to contribute opinions to the assessment of the performance of the Eighth National Assembly. Let us exercise very satisfactorily the National Assembly's right to oversee the activities of state agencies to guarantee strict observance of the law, firmly maintain discipline and order in state management and control over socio-economic activities, broaden democracy, and secure citizens' rights. Together with the local administrative bodies, the Fatherland Front committees at all levels, mass societies, and social organizations, let us motivate our compatriots and combatants throughout the country to contribute their opinions to the draft amendments to the Constitution and to implement the various legal documents and resolutions adopted by the National Assembly.

The National Assembly calls on our compatriots and combatants nationwide to make every effort to accelerate production, practice thrift, and satisfactorily fulfill the 1991 state plan.

The National Assembly is convinced that with the efforts of the entire people and all echelons and sectors, we will score new achievements, successfully fulfill the socio-economic goals set for 1991, and gradually translate the seventh party congress resolution into life in our country.

With that firm belief in mind, I would like to declare the ninth session of the Eighth National Assembly closed.
[prolonged applause] [end recording]

Communique No. 9 Issued

*BK1208152191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Aug 91*

[Communique No. 9 of the ninth session of the Eighth National Assembly]

[Text] On 12 August 1991, the National Assembly held a closing meeting under the presidency of its chairman, Le Quang Dao:

1. The National Assembly passed the resolution on the draft amendment to the 1980 Constitution and on the organization of a drive to solicit the people's views on the amendment.

2. The National Assembly passed the bill on the protection, care for, and education of children; the bill on the universalization of primary education; the bill on the protection and development of forests; and the bill amending and supplementing some articles of the criminal code.

3. The National Assembly decided to continually implement the current law on agricultural taxation and entrusted the Council of Ministers with studying and formulating the bill on agricultural taxation for submission to the National Assembly at its next session.

4. The National Assembly passed the resolution to transfer the function of state management over tourism to the Trade Ministry and to change the titles of the Trade Ministry and the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism into respectively the Ministry of Trade and Tourism and the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports.

5. The National Assembly decided to adjust the administrative boundaries of some provinces and cities directly subordinate to the central government, to divide Nghe Tinh Province into Nghe An and Ha Tinh Provinces; Hoang Lien Son Province into Yen Bai and Lao Cai Provinces; Ha Tuyen Province into Ha Giang and Tuyen Quang Provinces; Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province into Gia Lai and Cong Tum Provinces; and Ha Son Binh Province into Hoa Binh and Ha Tay Provinces; and to establish Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province composed of Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone and the Long Dat, Chau Thanh, and Xuyen Moc districts of Dong Nai Province.

As for the administrative boundary of Hanoi Municipality, five districts of Hoai Duc, Phuc Tho, Dan Phuong, Ba Vi, and Thach That, and Son Tay city are transferred to Ha Tay Province; and Me Linh district is transferred to Vinh Phu Province.

Hanoi Municipality is now composed of administrative units: Four urban precincts namely Ba Dinh, Hoan Kiem, Dong Da, and Hai Ba Trung, and five suburban districts of Tu Liem, Gia Lam, Thanh Tri, Dong Anh, and Soc Son.

The Council of Ministers is entrusted with providing guidance for implementing this resolution of the National Assembly in the spirit of thrift without increasing staff or wasting state assets, and for quickly stabilizing, organizing, and developing production in the localities.

6. Finally, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao read a closing speech. The ninth session of the Eighth National Assembly closed at 1630 on 12 August 1991.

Commentary on PRC Vice Ministerial Meeting

*OW1308031391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in Mandarin
1200 GMT 12 Aug 91*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Since 1980, Vietnam and China have held five meetings at the vice foreign ministerial level. The latest meeting between Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin is of significance in relations between the two countries.

At the meeting, the two sides mainly discussed matters relating to bilateral relations. What is important is that both sides expressed hope for quick resumption of relations. Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met and had a long talk with Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien on the afternoon of 10 August. The Chinese foreign minister told the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister that China hoped Sino-Vietnamese ties would be normalized soon in the interests of the people of the two countries and for peace, stability, and cooperation in the region.

These developments show that Vietnamese-Chinese relations have taken a substantive and positive turn. It is certain that from now on relations between the two countries will be further improved, and conditions will be created for developing bilateral relations in all fields, especially in economics. Although the economic relationship between the two countries has not been officially normalized, it has actually developed. Commodity exchanges between the countries' bordering provinces amounted to more than \$100 million last year and are expected to triple this year. Meanwhile, according to statistics released by the Vietnamese Ministry of Commerce, border trade between economic organizations in the two countries developed rapidly and totaled \$35 million last year, reaching \$10 million in the first four months of this year. Worthy of note is that recent trade relations between the two countries have promoted mutual trust, and commodity exchanges in border areas have benefited the people of the two countries, meeting the aspirations of the two peoples for further development of bilateral relations. Restoring relations between Vietnam and China as quickly as possible is the aspiration and [words indistinct] of the two countries.

Speaking at the Vietnamese National Assembly session on 10 August, the newly elected chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, Vo Van Kiet, reaffirmed Vietnam's aspiration and determination to restore relations with China as soon as possible [words indistinct]. Through the just-concluded meeting between the Vietnamese and the Chinese vice foreign ministers and through the abovementioned positive developments, Vietnamese-Chinese relations will be restored at an early date, thus contributing to peace, stability, and cooperation in the region.

Leaders Send Birthday Greetings to Cuba's Castro

*BK1208152491 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT
12 Aug 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 12—Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent a joint message of greetings to

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the State Council and president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, on his 65th birthday.

The message, addressed by Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council; and Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers, describes the staunchness of a new Cuba under the leadership of Fidel Castro as "a pride of the progressive people in Latin America and other parts of the world".

The Vietnamese leaders highly valued the Cuban leader's great contributions to constantly strengthening the friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Cuba and Vietnam and expressed the Vietnamese people's sincere thanks to the Cuban party, government and people for their valuable support and assistance.

Vo Chi Cong Congratulates Ethiopian Leader

*BK1208153091 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT
12 Aug 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 12—State Council President Vo Chi Cong today sent his warmest congratulations to Meles Zenawi on his election as chairman of the Council of Representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Licenses for 11 Joint Ventures Granted in Jul

*BK1308074191 Hanoi VNA in English 0632 GMT
13 Aug 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 13—The State Committee for Cooperation and Investment in July last granted licences to 11 more foreign-invested projects in consumer goods manufacture, farm produce processing, hotel construction and tourism with a total capital of 23.6 million US dollars, to which the foreign investors contribute more than 80 percent.

The investors came from the Soviet Union, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Since December 1987 when Vietnam promulgated the law on foreign investment, 291 foreign-invested projects have been licensed with a total capital of 2,124 million US dollars.

Australia

Minister Opens Consular General Office in Berlin

BK1308041491 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0300 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Australia's new Consular General's Office in Berlin has been officially opened by the industry, technology, and commerce minister, Senator John Button. He says there are good investment opportunities for certain types of Australian firms in eastern Germany. At the same time, Senator Button invited representatives of the (Troihan), which is privatizing industry in eastern Germany to visit Australia seeking investment.

[Begin Button recording] I think it is quite likely that (Troihan) will send some people to Australia, we have also [words indistinct] this in the context of Australian business missions to Europe. We will ask them to put (Troihan) on their visiting lists. So, I think in two ways we can probably get some more interaction between what is happening in eastern Europe and Australian business. [end recording]

Union Picketers Block Parliament Goods Delivery

BK1308040691 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0300 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Australia's Parliament is in the grip of an industrial dispute with trade union picketers preventing the delivery of goods and services to the building. The unionists are taking the action because the Parliament's catering service is being privatized resulting in the loss of more than 100 jobs.

Some parliamentarians are also being inconvenienced because their drivers are refusing to cross the picket lines leaving their passengers to walk up Capitol Hill to Parliament.

Hawke, Japanese Trade, Industry Minister Meet

BK1208103691 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Bob Hawke, has been holding talks in Canberra with Japan's minister for trade and industry, Eiichi Nakao. In a busy two-day visit, Mr. Nakao will meet five other ministers in the Hawke government for talks on issues such as trade, Asia-Pacific issues, and the proposed high technology city known as the multifunction polis. He would also be briefed on Australia's progress in economic reforms.

The visit comes at a time when Australia is trying to widen its relationship with Japan.

Papua New Guinea

Australia-Funded Air Base Opens in Port Moresby

BK1208071291 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] Australia's defense minister, Robert Ray, has opened a new airbase in Papua New Guinea. The base is located in Port Moresby's main airport and construction was funded almost entirely by Australia. The base includes the hangar big enough to accommodate the largest passenger plane and aircraft maintenance facilities. The aviation arm of the Papua New Guinea Defense Force comprises fixed-wing transport and light aircraft and helicopters.

Officially opening the base, Australia's defense minister, Senator Ray, said it demonstrated the continuing close cooperation between Australia and Papua New Guinea. Senator Ray added that Australia would continue to support Papua New Guinea's national independence and the role of the defense force in safeguarding the country's security.

Solomon Islands

New Zealand Army Officer Arrives for Exercise

BK1108065291 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 11 Aug 91

[Text] New Zealand's most senior army officer, Major General Bruce Meldrum has arrived in Honiara for a three-day visit to Solomon Islands. During his visit, the Army chief of staff will watch a defense exercise involving a 112 New Zealand soldiers and 20 members of the Solomon Islands Police Field Force. The exercise which started last week is to last three weeks.

General Meldrum will also review two projects in Solomon Islands involving New Zealand Army personnel. In one project an Army medical team is helping to eradicate the disease yaws in the country's eastern province. In the other project, the New Zealand Army engineering team is locating and destroying unexploded bombs left on some islands after the Second World War.

Motion Against Prime Minister Withdrawn

BK0908105091 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0800 GMT 9 Aug 91

[From the program "International Report"]

[Text] In the Solomon Islands parliament, a no-confidence vote against the prime minister has been tabled but withdrawn before the vote took place. It is the second no-confidence vote move against Solomon Mamaloni and there is a court judgement pending on the third. Our Pacific correspondent, Elena Redden, looks at how stable the Solomon Islands Government is:

[Begin recording] [Redden] The no-confidence motion condemned Mr. Mamaloni as unable to manage the

country's economy or the public service which has been on strike for much of this year. But, the motion was withdrawn before it was voted upon, apparently because the prime minister and several others, including the leader of the opposition, were not present.

Beside the (?standing) of the vote so far, its sponsor, an independent member, (Francis Sarmala), has said the prime minister is doomed. But Mr. Mamaloni has proved himself skillful at retaining power since he was elected in 1989. Last year he headed off a no-confidence vote in his leadership from within his own party—the ruling People's Alliance Party—by defecting from it. He formed a new government with five opposition members and retained the prime ministership.

Mr. Mamaloni had been accused of trying to arrange a \$250 million loan from a middle man—an Italian land agent—without the approval of cabinet. According to the director of the influential Solomon Islands Development Trust, (Abraham Bianacia), this is one of the main causes of the continued talk of bringing down Mr. Mamaloni. [passage omitted]

Not everybody agrees with Mr. (Bianacia) that the prime minister's days are numbered. Other observers say the internal divisions in the opposition over who is next in line for the top position prevented them from mounting a concerted campaign against Mr. Mamaloni. The dispute is not going to disappear since the no-confidence vote has been postponed until the parliament's next shift in November. [end recording]

Tonga

Press Reports Prime Minister's Resignation

BK1308102491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1010 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Wellington, Aug 13 (AFP)—The prime minister of Tonga, Prince Fatefehi Tu'ipelehake, has resigned after more than 26 years in his post, according to a newspaper report made available here Tuesday.

A spokeswoman for the Prime Minister's Office, 'Esata Fusitua, said she would neither confirm nor deny the report in the INDEPENDENT TIMES OF TONGA, which is published Wednesday but copies of which were available here a day early.

The spokeswoman said a formal announcement was due Thursday.

Quoting "reliable sources," the newspaper said the prime minister tendered his resignation last Friday at a meeting of the Privy Council presided over by his brother King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV.

The TIMES said the new prime minister will be the current labor, commerce and industries minister, Baron Vaea.

Prince Tu'ipelehake, 70, is the Pacific's longest serving prime minister, and among the longest serving in the world.

He took over the post when his brother resigned the premiership to become king in 1965. As is the case with all cabinet posts, his appointment was for life.

However Prince Tu'ipelehake in the last six years became a reclusive premier seldom seen at regional gatherings. He is understood to have suffered a stroke and a heart attack.

Baron Vaea has effectively been prime minister for most of the period.

The continued holding of the post by Prince Tu'ipelehake has been the subject of growing criticism in Tonga among pro-democracy members of Parliament. They have been calling for the post of premier to be subjected to a general election.

The TIMES said there was speculation of a further cabinet shakeup. The appointment of Baron Vaea is a surprise as it was expected the king's son, Crown Prince Tupouto'a, currently foreign minister, would take over.

The retirement also creates a vacancy in cabinet with speculation that it will be filled by a young liberal noble.

Vanuatu

Three Ministers, 10 Ministerial Aides Dismissed

BK1308071491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0702 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Port Vila, Aug 13 (AFP)—Three more ministers and at least 10 ministerial aides were sacked Tuesday by Vanuatu's Prime Minister Walter Lini, officials of the ruling Vanua'aku Party (VP) said Tuesday.

The sackings, confirmed by the prime minister's office, come only six days after a special party congress at Mele which voted to dump Lini as party president and elect Donald Kalpokas in his place.

The three were Foreign Minister Edward Natapie, Education Minister Jimmy Meto Chilia and the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Jack Hopa.

All are said to be close supporters of Kalpokas and all three attended last week's special congress. Natapie was elected party treasurer by the congress.

Sources at Radio Vanuatu said Tuesday the station had been ordered by Lini not to broadcast any information from Kalpokas or his supporters.

Officials at the station were given a statement by Lini which described the Mele meeting as "unconstitutional and illegal."

The statement added: "As prime minister and minister responsible for the media, I hereby order that there should be no further publicity on Radio Vanuatu on the Mele VP meeting."

The order, to take effect immediately, was interpreted by staff at the station as a ban on the Kalpokas faction.

The latest sackings bring to more than 20 the total of ministers sacked by Lini since late last year.

The three said they had been given letters of dismissal by the prime minister himself.

A statement by Lini's private secretary said the prime minister would issue a statement "in the coming days" to explain the reasons for the sackings.

He is to announce new ministerial appointments on Wednesday, the statement added.

